



# ***STIC Search Report***

## ***Biotech-Chem Library***

**STIC Database Tracking Number: 147624**

**TO: Marina Lamm**  
**Location: 4a40 / 4c70**  
**Wednesday, March 16, 2005**  
**Art Unit: 1616**  
**Phone: 571-272-0618**  
**Serial Number: 10 / 790910**

**From: Jan Delaval**  
**Location: Biotech-Chem Library**  
**Remsen 1a51**  
**Phone: 571-272-22504**  
**jan.delaval@uspto.gov**

### **Search Notes**

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 06:21:51 ON 16 MAR 2005)  
SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 06:21:58 ON 16 MAR 2005

L1 1 S US20040247631/PN OR (US2004-790910# OR WO2002-EP9577 OR DE200  
E KROPKE R/AU  
L2 10 S E4  
E KROEPKE R/AU  
L3 156 S E4  
E NIELSEN J/AU  
L4 845 S E3-E47  
E NIELSEN JEN/AU  
L5 450 S E8-E39  
E GOPPEL A/AU  
E GOEPPEL A/AU  
L6 53 S E3,E4  
E KRANZ A/AU  
L7 36 S E3-E5,E13  
E DORSCHNER A/AU  
L8 6 S E3,E4  
E DOERSCHNER A/AU  
L9 48 S E3,E4  
E BEIERSDORF/PA,CS  
E BEIERSDOR/PA,CS  
L10 1708 S BEIERSDOR?/PA,CS  
E BEIERSDOER/PA,CS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 06:47:20 ON 16 MAR 2005

L11 1 S 7408-20-0  
E C8H11NO8/MF  
L12 17 S E3  
SEL RN 3-5 7 9-16  
L13 5 S L12 NOT E1-E12  
L14 5 S L11,L13  
SEL RN  
L15 35 S E13-E17/CRN  
L16 30 S L15 NOT (MXS/CI OR CONJUGATE)  
L17 1 S L16 AND PMS/CI  
L18 29 S L16 NOT L17  
L19 5 S (GLYCEROL OR SORBITOL OR BUTYLENE GLYCOL)/CN  
L20 1 S L-GLUCITOL/CN  
L21 6 S L19,L20

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 06:55:58 ON 16 MAR 2005

L22 1 S L17  
L23 218 S L14 OR L18  
L24 190 S (IMINODISUCCINIC OR IMINO DISUCCINIC)()ACID OR DICARBOXYETHYL  
L25 1 S BORCHIGEN 630  
L26 14 S (NA4 OR TETRASODIUM OR TETRA SODIUM)()IMINODISUCCINATE  
L27 1 S TETRASODIUMIMINO DISUCCINATE  
L28 1 S IMINODISUCCINICACID  
L29 253 S L23-L28

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 06:59:08 ON 16 MAR 2005

E (C8H10NO7)/MF  
E (C8H10NO6)/MF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 06:59:50 ON 16 MAR 2005

L30 84784 S L21  
L31 226336 S GLYCEROL OR GLYCERIN# OR GLUCITOL OR PROPANETRIOL OR SORBITOL  
L32 23 S L29 AND L30,L31

L33 18 S L2-L10 AND L29  
L34 16 S L33 AND L32  
L35 25 S L1,L32-L34  
L36 18 S L35 AND (PD<=20010901 OR PRD<=20010901 OR AD<=20010901)  
L37 7 S L35 NOT L36  
L38 19 S L22,L36  
SEL HIT RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:08:42 ON 16 MAR 2005  
L39 7 S E1-E7

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:09:03 ON 16 MAR 2005

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:09:11 ON 16 MAR 2005  
L40 18 S L38 AND L30,L31  
L41 19 S L38,L40  
L42 3 S L29 AND POLYOL  
E POLYOL/CT  
E POLYOLS/CT  
L43 4 S L29 AND POLYHYDRIC  
L44 4 S L29 AND POLYHYDRIC(L)ALCOHOL?  
L45 23 S L41-L44  
L46 4 S L45 NOT L41  
L47 2 S L46 AND (PD<=20010901 OR PRD<=20010901 OR AD<=20010901)  
L48 21 S L47,L41  
L49 21 S L48 AND L1-L10,L22-L38,L40-L48  
L50 9 S L32-L38,L40-L48 NOT L49  
SEL HIT RN L49

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:14:27 ON 16 MAR 2005  
L51 7 S E1-E7

=> fil reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:14:46 ON 16 MAR 2005  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.  
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.  
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file  
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 15 MAR 2005 HIGHEST RN 845699-17-4  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 15 MAR 2005 HIGHEST RN 845699-17-4

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when  
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

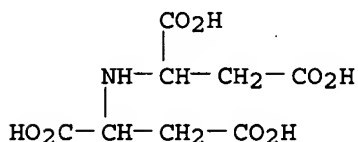
Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more  
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer  
to the file summary sheet on the web at:  
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> d l51 ide can tot

L51 ANSWER 1 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
RN 144538-83-0 REGISTRY  
CN Aspartic acid, N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX  
NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN DL-Aspartic acid, N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-, tetrasodium salt  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN Borchigen 630  
 DR 784209-05-8  
 MF C8 H11 N O8 . 4 Na  
 CI COM  
 SR CAS Client Services  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, MRCK\*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2,  
 USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)  
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Journal; Patent  
 RL.P Roles from patents: PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)  
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological  
 study); USES (Uses)  
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study)  
 CRN (70543-06-5)



● 4 Na

10 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 10 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 141:390858  
 REFERENCE 2: 138:364201  
 REFERENCE 3: 137:234070  
 REFERENCE 4: 132:182381  
 REFERENCE 5: 130:126601  
 REFERENCE 6: 127:360259  
 REFERENCE 7: 127:360258  
 REFERENCE 8: 127:347954  
 REFERENCE 9: 127:347953  
 REFERENCE 10: 126:200925

L51 ANSWER 2 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 134377-02-9 REGISTRY  
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer, 4-ester with N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-L-  
 aspartic acid, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C8 H11 N O8 . x (C3 H8 O3)x . x Na

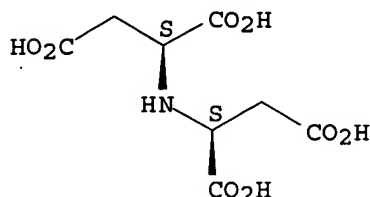


PCT Polyether, Polyether formed  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL  
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Patent  
 RL.P Roles from patents: PREP (Preparation)

CM 1

CRN 7408-20-0  
 CMF C8 H11 N O8

Absolute stereochemistry.

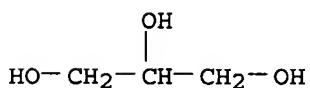


CM 2

CRN 25618-55-7  
 CMF (C3 H8 O3)x  
 CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 56-81-5  
 CMF C3 H8 O3



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 115:29913

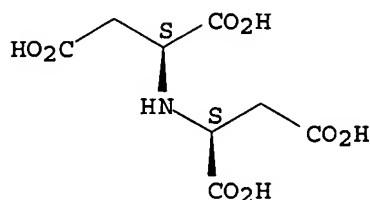
L51 ANSWER 3 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 37406-24-9 REGISTRY  
 CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN L-Aspartic acid, N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-, tetrasodium salt  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN Iminodisuccinic acid tetrasodium salt  
 CN Tetrasodium iminodisuccinate  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 DR 176499-41-5  
 MF C8 H11 N O8 . 4 Na  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CIN, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent  
 RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: PREP (Preparation);

## USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

CRN (7408-20-0)

Absolute stereochemistry.



## ●4 Na

44 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 44 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 142:62258  
 REFERENCE 2: 140:359337  
 REFERENCE 3: 139:232041  
 REFERENCE 4: 139:216000  
 REFERENCE 5: 139:182031  
 REFERENCE 6: 139:175207  
 REFERENCE 7: 139:70748  
 REFERENCE 8: 138:355519  
 REFERENCE 9: 138:243246  
 REFERENCE 10: 138:239736

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 25265-75-2 REGISTRY

CN Butanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

## OTHER NAMES:

CN Butylene glycol

MF C4 H10 O2

CI IDS, COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM\*, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

2 ( D1-OH )

1467 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 261 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 1478 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 142:225880

REFERENCE 2: 142:225823

REFERENCE 3: 142:225118

REFERENCE 4: 142:219418

REFERENCE 5: 142:204274

REFERENCE 6: 142:204259

REFERENCE 7: 142:198542

REFERENCE 8: 142:191178

REFERENCE 9: 142:183515

REFERENCE 10: 142:177767

L51 ANSWER 5 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 7408-20-0 REGISTRY

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-, (S)-

CN Succinic acid, 2,2'-iminodi- (7CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Iminodisuccinic acid

CN N-(1,2-Dicarboxyethyl)aspartic acid

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 159874-97-2

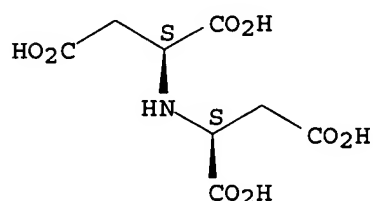
MF C8 H11 N O8

CI COM

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CIN, DETHERM\*, GMELIN\*, MRCK\*,  
 PIRA, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

DT.CA CAPlus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent; Report  
 RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)  
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

Absolute stereochemistry.



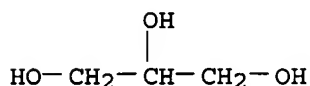
**\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\***

156 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 48 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 156 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 142:37623  
 REFERENCE 2: 141:319490  
 REFERENCE 3: 141:319489  
 REFERENCE 4: 141:282420  
 REFERENCE 5: 141:282415  
 REFERENCE 6: 141:282414  
 REFERENCE 7: 141:175609  
 REFERENCE 8: 141:142257  
 REFERENCE 9: 141:141763  
 REFERENCE 10: 140:130158

L51 ANSWER 6 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 56-81-5 REGISTRY  
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN 2-Propanol, 1,3-dihydroxy- (4CI)  
 CN Glycerol (8CI)  
 CN Propanetriol (7CI)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN 1,2,3-Trihydroxypropane  
 CN 111: PN: WO2004099237 PAGE: 34 claimed sequence

CN 17: PN: WO03105888 PAGE: 20 claimed sequence  
 CN Bulbold  
 CN Cristal  
 CN E 422  
 CN Emery 916  
 CN Emery 917  
 CN Glyceol Opthalgan  
 CN Glycerin  
 CN Glycerine  
 CN Glyceritol  
 CN Glycyl alcohol  
 CN Glyrol  
 CN Glysanin  
 CN IFP  
 CN Incorporation factor  
 CN Mackstat H 66  
 CN NSC 9230  
 CN Osmoglyn  
 CN Pricerine 9091  
 CN RG-S  
 CN Trihydroxypropane  
 CN Tryhydroxypropane  
 AR 30918-77-5  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 DR 8013-25-0, 37228-54-9, 75398-78-6, 78630-16-7, 29796-42-7, 30049-52-6  
 MF C3 H8 O3  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS,  
 BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB,  
 CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB,  
 DDFU, DETHERM\*, DIOGENES, DIPPR\*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2,  
 ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,  
 IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC,  
 PDLCOM\*, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA,  
 ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*, WHO  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)  
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent;  
 Preprint; Report  
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);  
 FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU  
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)  
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical  
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC  
 (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);  
 PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological  
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 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)  
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 (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence);  
 PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or  
 reagent); USES (Uses)



## \*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

61071 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
6111 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
61187 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 142:231509

REFERENCE 2: 142:231393

REFERENCE 3: 142:230042

REFERENCE 4: 142:226449

REFERENCE 5: 142:225954

REFERENCE 6: 142:225880

REFERENCE 7: 142:225847

REFERENCE 8: 142:225840

REFERENCE 9: 142:225839

REFERENCE 10: 142:225823

L51 ANSWER 7 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 50-70-4 REGISTRY

CN D-Glucitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Glucitol, D- (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (-)-Sorbitol

CN 7B5697N

CN C\*Sorbidex

CN C\*Sorbidex P 16616

CN Cholaxine

CN Cystosol

CN D-(-)-Sorbitol

CN D-Sorbit 50M

CN D-Sorbitol

CN D-Sorbol

CN Diakarmon

CN E 420

CN Esasorb

CN Foodol D 70

CN Glucarine

CN Glucarine (sorbitol syrup)

CN Glucitol

CN Karion

CN Karion (carbohydrate)

CN Karion instant

CN Kyowa Powder 50M

CN L-Gulitol

CN Multitol

CN Neosorb

CN Neosorb 20/60DC

CN Neosorb 70/02

CN Neosorb 70/70

CN Neosorb P 20/60

CN Neosorb P 60  
CN Neosorb P 60W  
CN Nivitin  
CN NSC 25944  
CN Resulax  
CN Sionit  
CN Sionit K  
CN Sionite  
CN Sionon  
CN Siosan  
CN Sorbex M  
CN Sorbex R  
CN Sorbex Rp  
CN Sorbex S  
CN Sorbex X  
CN Sorbilande  
CN Sorbilax  
CN Sorbit  
CN Sorbit D 70  
CN Sorbit D-Powder  
CN Sorbit DP

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for  
DISPLAY

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 8013-15-8, 8014-89-9, 8036-93-9, 8042-39-5, 8045-74-7, 8046-05-7,  
63800-20-4, 15060-73-8, 98201-93-5, 3959-53-3, 36134-87-9, 75398-79-7

MF C6 H14 O6

CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,  
BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN,  
CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU,  
DETERM\*, DIOGENES, DIPPR\*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2,  
ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,  
IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM\*, PIRA,  
PROMT, PS, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL,  
VETU, VTB

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*

(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent;  
Preprint; Report

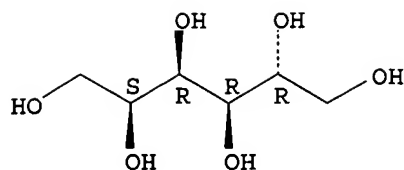
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);  
FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU  
(Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical  
study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC  
(Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);  
PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological  
study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative);  
MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC  
(Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);  
NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical  
study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC  
(Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);  
PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

18230 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1490 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 18278 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 142:228741  
 REFERENCE 2: 142:228732  
 REFERENCE 3: 142:228730  
 REFERENCE 4: 142:225840  
 REFERENCE 5: 142:225823  
 REFERENCE 6: 142:225799  
 REFERENCE 7: 142:225798  
 REFERENCE 8: 142:225771  
 REFERENCE 9: 142:225720  
 REFERENCE 10: 142:225712

=> fil hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:14:53 ON 16 MAR 2005.

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 16 Mar 2005 VOL 142 ISS 12

FILE LAST UPDATED: 15 Mar 2005 (20050315/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d all hitstr tot 149



L49 ANSWER 1 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:238126 HCAPLUS  
 DN 138:243246  
 ED Entered STN: 27 Mar 2003  
 TI Increase of stability of lecithin-and chitosan-containing cosmetic  
 formulations by addition of **iminodisuccinic acid**  
 IN **Kroepke, Rainer**; Knueppel, Anja; **Nielsen, Jens**;  
 Lindemann, Wiebke  
 PA **Beiersdorf AG, Germany**  
 SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 IC ICM A61K007-00  
 ICS A61K007-48  
 CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10142932	A1	20030327	DE 2001-10142932	20010901 <--
PRAI	DE 2001-10142932		20010901	<--	

CLASS  
 PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES  
 -----  
 DE 10142932 ICM A61K007-00  
 ICS A61K007-48  
 DE 10142932 ECLA A61K008/44; A61Q019/09; A61K008/55C; A61K008/73P;  
 A61K031/195; A61K031/195+M; A61K031/685; A61K031/685+;  
 A61K031/722; A61K031/722+M; A61Q019/00 <--

AB The invention concerns the use of **iminodisuccinic acid**  
 or its salts in lecithin-and chitosan-containing skin formulations for  
 increasing the stability of the products. After-sun and acne treating  
 preps. are formulated with **iminodisuccinic acid** or  
 its tetrasodium salt. Thus an O/W emulsion contained (weight/weight%):  
 chitosan  
 1.0; lecithin 1.0; paraffin oil 2.5; vaseline 8.0; **iminodisuccinic**  
**acid** tetrasodium salt 0.05; decyloleate 0.5; octyldodecanol 0.5;  
 dicaprylyl carbonate 0.1; **glycerin** 3.0; lactic acid 0.6; perfume  
 q.s.; ethanol 2.0; caprylic/capric triglyceride 2.0; methylparaben 0.4;  
 propylparaben 0.3; water to 100.

ST iminodisuccinate lecithin chitosan skin cosmetics stability  
 IT Cosmetics  
 (emulsions; increase of stability of lecithin-and chitosan-containing  
 cosmetic formulations by addition of **iminodisuccinic**  
**acid**)  
 IT Acne  
 Cosmetics  
 Skin  
 Stability  
 Sunscreens  
 (increase of stability of lecithin-and chitosan-containing cosmetic  
 formulations by addition of **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
 IT Lecithins  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (increase of stability of lecithin-and chitosan-containing cosmetic  
 formulations by addition of **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
 IT Emulsions  
 (oil-in-water; increase of stability of lecithin-and chitosan-containing  
 cosmetic formulations by addition of **iminodisuccinic**  
**acid**)  
 IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid** 9012-76-4,  
 Chitosan 37406-24-9, **Iminodisuccinic acid**

tetrasodium salt

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(increase of stability of lecithin-and chitosan-containing cosmetic  
formulations by addition of **iminodisuccinic acid**)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Anon; DE 19528059 A1 HCAPLUS

(2) Anon; DE 19822600 A1 HCAPLUS

(3) Anon; DE 19923838 A1 HCAPLUS

(4) Anon; DE 19928495 A1 HCAPLUS

(5) Anon; WO 9845251 A1 HCAPLUS

IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid**

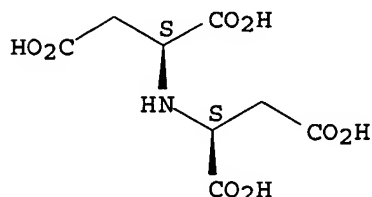
37406-24-9, **Iminodisuccinic acid** tetrasodium  
salt

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(increase of stability of lecithin-and chitosan-containing cosmetic  
formulations by addition of **iminodisuccinic acid**)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

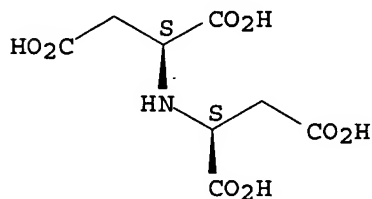
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 37406-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA  
INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



●4 Na

L49 ANSWER 2 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:202444 HCAPLUS

DN 138:209977

ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 2003

TI Enhancing the skin-moisturizing properties of polyol-containing  
cosmetics by the use of **iminodisuccinic acid**

IN Kroepke, Rainer; Nielsen, Jens; Goepfel, Anja  
; Kranz, Ariane; Doerschner, Albrecht

PA Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German  
 IC ICM A61K007-48  
 ICS A61P017-00; A61K031-19  
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003020239	A2	20030313	WO 2002-EP9577	20020828 <--
	WO 2003020239	A3	20030925		
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
	DE 10142931	A1	20030327	DE 2001-10142931	20010901 <--
	EP 1427388	A2	20040616	EP 2002-774536	20020828 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	JP 2005502673	T2	20050127	JP 2003-524548	20020828 <--
	US 2004247631	A1	20041209	US 2004-790910	20040301 <--
PRAI	DE 2001-10142931	A	20010901	<--	
	WO 2002-EP9577	W	20020828	<--	

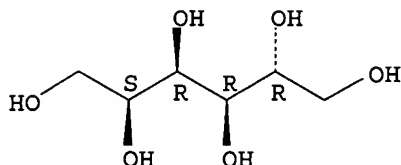
## CLASS

	PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
	WO 2003020239	ICM	A61K007-48
		ICS	A61P017-00; A61K031-19
	DE 10142931	ECLA	A61K008/34D; A61K008/44; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/00 <--
	JP 2005502673	FTERM	4C083/AB342; 4C083/AB362; 4C083/AC012; 4C083/AC072; 4C083/AC102; 4C083/AC111; 4C083/AC121; 4C083/AC122; 4C083/AC131; 4C083/AC242; 4C083/AC292; 4C083/AC352; 4C083/AC402; 4C083/AC422; 4C083/AC432; 4C083/AC442; 4C083/AC482; 4C083/AC531; 4C083/AC532; 4C083/AC642; 4C083/AC682; 4C083/AD152; 4C083/AD162; 4C083/AD172; 4C083/AD202; 4C083/AD242; 4C083/AD392; 4C083/AD512; 4C083/CC04; 4C083/CC05; 4C083/CC19; 4C083/DD23; 4C083/DD27; 4C083/DD32; 4C083/EE12 <--
	US 2004247631	ECLA	A61K008/34D; A61K008/44; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/00 <--
AB	The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. prepsns. that contain <b>polyols</b> as moisturizers and <b>iminodisuccinic acid</b> and/or its salts in order to prolong the moisturizing effect of the <b>polyols</b> . <b>Tetrasodium iminodisuccinate</b> is the preferred component; it is included in skin care products, facial compns. and sunscreens. Thus a W/O emulsion contained (weight/weight%): triglycerin diisostearate 0.5; diglycerin dipolyhydroxy stearate 1.5; paraffin oil 10.0; vaseline 6.0; hydrogenated cocoglycerides 1.0; decyl oleate 0.75; octyldodecanol 1.0; aluminum stearate 0.3; dicaprylyl carbonate 0.05; hydrogenated castor oil 0.75; magnesium sulfate 0.6; <b>glycerin</b> 5.0; tetrasodium imino succinate 0.6; perfume q.s.; caprylic/capric triglyceride 2.5; methylparaben 0.15; propylparaben 0.4; water to 100.		
ST	skin moisturizer <b>polyol</b> imminodisuccinate		
IT	Cosmetics (emulsions; enhancing the skin-moisturizing properties of <b>polyol</b> -containing cosmetics by the use of <b>iminodisuccinic acid</b> )		
IT	Cosmetics Sunscreens (enhancing the skin-moisturizing properties of <b>polyol</b> -containing cosmetics by the use of <b>iminodisuccinic acid</b> )		
IT	Cosmetics (moisturizers; enhancing the skin-moisturizing properties of <b>polyol</b> -containing cosmetics by the use of <b>iminodisuccinic acid</b> )		
IT	<b>Alcohols</b> , biological studies RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)		

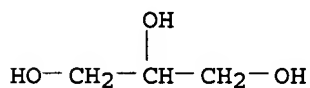
(polyhydric; enhancing the skin-moisturizing properties of polyol-containing cosmetics by the use of iminodisuccinic acid)

- IT 50-70-4, Sorbit, biological studies 56-81-5,  
Glycerin, biological studies 7408-20-0,  
Iminodisuccinic acid 25265-75-2,  
Butylene glycol 37406-24-9, L-Aspartic  
acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(enhancing the skin-moisturizing properties of polyol-containing  
cosmetics by the use of iminodisuccinic acid)
- IT 50-70-4, Sorbit, biological studies 56-81-5,  
Glycerin, biological studies 7408-20-0,  
Iminodisuccinic acid 25265-75-2,  
Butylene glycol 37406-24-9, L-Aspartic  
acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(enhancing the skin-moisturizing properties of polyol-containing  
cosmetics by the use of iminodisuccinic acid)
- RN 50-70-4 HCAPLUS  
CN D-Glucitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

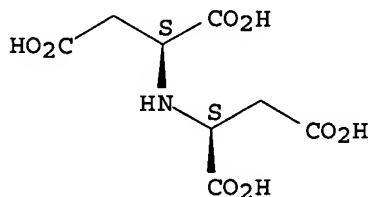


- RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS  
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS  
CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



- RN 25265-75-2 HCAPLUS  
CN Butanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

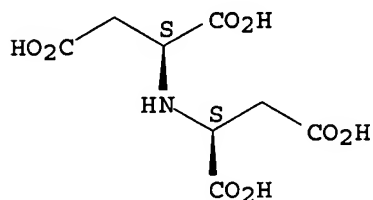
H<sub>3</sub>C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

2 ( D1-OH )

RN 37406-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



●4 Na

L49 ANSWER 3 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:202443 HCAPLUS

DN 138:209976

ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 2003

TI Increase in the light stability of cosmetic preparations by the addition of iminodisuccinic acid

IN Kroepke, Rainer; Nielsen, Jens; Goepfel, Anja

PA Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003020238	A1	20030313	WO 2002-EP9576	20020828 <--
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
	DE 10142927	A1	20030320	DE 2001-10142927	20010901 <--
	EP 1427389	A1	20040616	EP 2002-797633	20020828 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	JP 2005504780	T2	20050217	JP 2003-524547	20020828 <--
	US 2004228893	A1	20041118	US 2004-791354	20040301 <--
PRAI	DE 2001-10142927	A	20010901	<--	
	WO 2002-EP9576	W	20020828		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2003020238	ICM	A61K007-48
DE 10142927	ECLA	A61K008/44; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/00
JP 2005504780	FTERM	4C083/AA122; 4C083/AA162; 4C083/AB172; 4C083/AB432;

4C083/AC012; 4C083/AC072; 4C083/AC102; 4C083/AC122;  
4C083/AC172; 4C083/AC182; 4C083/AC242; 4C083/AC332;  
4C083/AC342; 4C083/AC352; 4C083/AC392; 4C083/AC422;  
4C083/AC442; 4C083/AC482; 4C083/AC492; 4C083/AC512;  
4C083/AC641; 4C083/AC642; 4C083/AC682; 4C083/AC792;  
4C083/AC852; 4C083/AD022; 4C083/AD072; 4C083/AD092;  
4C083/AD152; 4C083/AD202; 4C083/AD242; 4C083/AD352;  
4C083/AD392; 4C083/AD622; 4C083/AD642; 4C083/AD662;  
4C083/BB21; 4C083/BB41; 4C083/BB45; 4C083/CC01;  
4C083/CC02; 4C083/CC04; 4C083/CC05; 4C083/CC06;  
4C083/CC19; 4C083/DD22; 4C083/DD23; 4C083/DD27;  
4C083/DD30; 4C083/DD31; 4C083/DD38; 4C083/DD47;  
4C083/EE01; 4C083/EE12; 4C083/EE13; 4C083/EE17 <--

US 2004228893 ECLA A61K008/44; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/00 <--

AB The invention relates to the use of **iminodisuccinic acid**  
and/or the salts of the same for increasing the color stability and the  
light stability of cosmetic and dermatol. prepns., esp. when stored in  
transparent packaging materials. Thus a composition contained

(weight/weight%):

glyceryl stearate citrate 2; myristyl myristate 1; stearyl alc. 2; cetyl  
alc. 1; hydrogenated coco fatty acids 2; **butylene glycol**  
dicaprylate/dicaprate 1; ethylhexyl coco fatty acid ester 3; vaseline 4;  
dicapryl ether 1; ethylhexylmethoxy cinnamate 3; bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol  
methoxyphenyl triazine 1; Ubiquinone Q10 0.05; **tetrasodium**  
**iminodisuccinate** 0.1; phenoxyethanol 0.3; p-hydroxybenzoic acid  
alkyl ester 0.5; diazolidinyl urea 0.25; iodopropynylbutylcarbamate 0.1;  
ethanol 1; Xanthan gum 0.1; polyacrylic acid 0.2; **glycerin** 8;  
dyes (water and oil soluble) 0.05; perfume q.s.; water to 100.

ST iminodisuccinate stability cosmetic sunscreens

IT Stability

(color; increase in light stability of cosmetic prepns. by the addition of  
**iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Cosmetics

Skin

Stabilizing agents

Sunscreens

Transparency

(increase in light stability of cosmetic prepns. by the addition of  
**iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Stability

(light; increase in light stability of cosmetic prepns. by the addition of  
**iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Transparent materials

(packaging; increase in light stability of cosmetic prepns. by the  
addition of **iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Packaging materials

(transparent; increase in light stability of cosmetic prepns. by the  
addition of **iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid**

37406-24-9, L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-

dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(increase in light stability of cosmetic prepns. by the addition of  
**iminodisuccinic acid**)

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Argembeau; WO 02055050 A 2002

(2) Beiersdorf Ag; EP 1074239 A 2001 HCAPLUS

IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid**

37406-24-9, L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-

dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

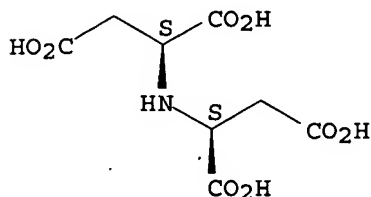
(increase in light stability of cosmetic prepns. by the addition of

**iminodisuccinic acid)**

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

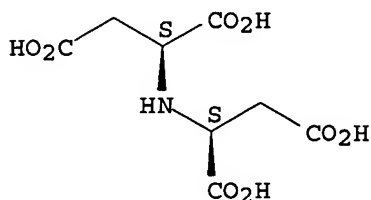
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 37406-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



●4 Na

L49 ANSWER 4 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:202440 HCAPLUS

DN 138:209975

ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 2003

TI Stabilisation of oxidation-sensitive and UV-sensitive active ingredients with dialkyl naphthalates

IN Wendel, Volker; Goepfel, Anja

PA Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-42

ICS A61K007-48; A61K047-14

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003020235	A2	20030313	WO 2002-EP9374	20020822 <--
	WO 2003020235	A3	20031127		
	W: US				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
	DE 10141472	A1	20030320	DE 2001-10141472	20010829 <--
	EP 1423088	A2	20040602	EP 2002-779270	20020822 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	US 2004247541	A1	20041209	US 2004-789881	20040227 <--

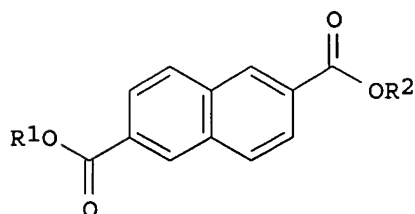
PRAI DE 2001-10141472 A 20010829 <--  
 WO 2002-EP9374 W 20020822

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2003020235	ICM	A61K007-42
	ICS	A61K007-48; A61K047-14
DE 10141472	ECLA	A61K047/14
US 2004247541	ECLA	A61K008/37; A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61K008/60A; A61K008/67; A61K008/67F; A61K008/67F3; A61K008/67H; A61K008/7; A61K047/14; A61Q001/00; A61Q005/00; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/00; A61Q019/08

OS MARPAT 138:209975

GI



AB The invention relates to cosmetic and dermatol. formulations comprising at least one hydrophilic active ingredient, characterized in that they contain (a) at least one dialkylnaphthalate of structural formula (I), wherein R1 and R2 are selected independently from each other from the group of branched and unbranched alkyl groups having between 6 and 24 carbon atoms. The compns. contain further cosmetic substances, e.g. biotin, carnitine, creatine, folic acid, pyridoxine. Thus a O/W sunscreen lotion contained (weight/weight%): **glycerin** monostearate 0.50; glyceryl stearate citrate 2.00; PEG-40 stearate 0.50; cetyl alc. 2.50; Bu methoxydibenzoyl methane 1.00; ethylhexyl triazone 4.00; diethylhexyl butamido triazone 1.00; phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 0.50; bioctyl triazole 2.00; diethylhexyl-2,6-naphthalate 3.50; titanium dioxide 1.00; **butylene glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate 5.00; cyclomethicone 2.00; PVP-hexadecene copolymer 0.50; **glycerin** 3.00; xanthan gum 0.15; Vitamin E acetate 0.50;  $\alpha$ -glucosylrutin 0.25; methylparaben 0.15; phenoxyethanol 1.00; **iminodisuccinic acid** 0.35; perfume 0.20; water to 100.

ST sunscreen stability dialkyl naphthalate

IT Cosmetics  
 (emulsions; stabilization of oxidation-sensitive and UV-sensitive active ingredients with dialkylnaphthalates)

IT Aloe barbadensis  
 Hamamelis  
 (extract of; stabilization of oxidation-sensitive and UV-sensitive active ingredients with dialkylnaphthalates)

IT Hydrophilicity  
 Pigments, nonbiological  
 Stabilizing agents  
 Sunscreens  
 (stabilization of oxidation-sensitive and UV-sensitive active ingredients with dialkylnaphthalates)

IT Amino acids, biological studies  
 Flavonoids  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)



(stabilization of oxidation-sensitive and UV-sensitive active ingredients with dialkyl naphthalates)

IT 57-00-1, Creatine 58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 81-13-0, Panthenol 95-14-7D, 1H-Benzotriazole, derivs. 98-92-0, Niacinamide 290-87-9D, 1,3,5-Triazine, derivs. 541-15-1, Carnitine 1141-38-4D, 2,6-Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, dialkyl esters 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 70356-09-1, 4-(tert-Butyl)-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane 127474-91-3, 2,6-Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester 130603-71-3,  $\alpha$ -Glucosylrutin 180898-37-7, 1H-Benzimidazole-4,6-disulfonic acid, 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-, disodium salt 187393-00-6, Tinosorb S

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(stabilization of oxidation-sensitive and UV-sensitive active ingredients with dialkyl naphthalates)

L49 ANSWER 5 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:202437 HCAPLUS

DN 138:209974

ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 2003

TI Cosmetic and dermatological preparations containing insect repellents, sunscreens and dialkyl naphthalates as stabilizers

IN Wendel, Volker; Goepfel, Anja; Suckert, Anja

PA Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-40

ICS A61K047-14

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 5

FAN.CNT 1

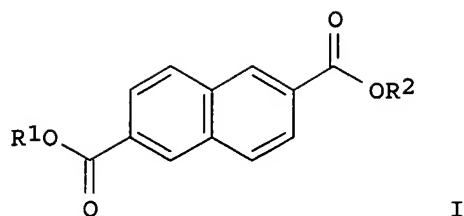
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003020232	A2	20030313	WO 2002-EP9543	20020827 <--
	WO 2003020232	A3	20031204		
	W: US				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
	DE 10141471	A1	20030320	DE 2001-10141471	20010829 <--
	EP 1423086	A2	20040602	EP 2002-767437	20020827 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	US 2004170660	A1	20040902	US 2004-789711	20040227 <--
PRAI	DE 2001-10141471	A	20010829	<--	
	WO 2002-EP9543	W	20020827		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2003020232	ICM	A61K007-40
	ICS	A61K047-14
DE 10141471	ECLA	A61K008/37; A61K008/42; A61Q001/00; A61Q005/00; A61Q017/02; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/00 <--
US 2004170660	ECLA	A61K008/37; A61K008/42; A61Q001/00; A61Q005/00; A61Q017/02; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/00 <--

OS MARPAT 138:209974

GI



AB The invention relates to cosmetic and dermatol. formulations comprising at least one insect repellent and at least one dialkyl naphthalate of structural formula (I), wherein R1 and R2 are selected independently from each other from the group of branched and unbranched alkyl groups having between 6 and 24 carbon atoms. The comps. contain sunscreens. Thus a O/W sunscreen emulsion contained (weight/weight%): **glycerin** monostearate 0.50; glyceryl stearate citrate 2.00; PEG-40 stearate 0.50; cetyl alc. 2.50; Bu methoxydibenzoyl methane 1.00; disodium Ph dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate 2.50; ethylhexyl triazone 4.00; 4-methylbenzylidene camphor 4.00; diethylhexyl butamido triazone 1.00; phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 0.50; methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetra-Me Bu phenol 2.00; diethylhexyl-2,6-naphthalate 3.50; Repellent 3535 5.0; titanium dioxide 1.00; **butylene glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate 5.00; cyclomethicone 2.00; PVP-hexadecene copolymer 0.50; **glycerin** 3.00; xanthan gum 0.15; Vitamin E acetate 0.50; styrene-acrylate copolymer 0.80; methylparaben 0.15; phenoxyethanol 1.00; **iminodisuccinic acid** 0.35; perfume 0.20; water to 100.

ST insect repellent sunscreen stability dialkyl naphthalate

IT Insect repellents  
Pigments, nonbiological  
Stabilizing agents  
Sunscreens

(cosmetic and dermatol. prepns. containing insect repellents, sunscreens and dialkyl naphthalates as stabilizers)

IT 131-11-3, Dimethyl phthalate 134-62-3, N,N-Diethyl-3-methylbenzamide  
52304-36-6, Repellent 3535 119515-38-7, KBR 3023

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(cosmetic and dermatol. prepns. containing insect repellents, sunscreens and dialkyl naphthalates as stabilizers)

IT 95-14-7D, 1H-Benzotriazole, derivs. 290-87-9D, 1,3,5-Triazine, derivs.  
1141-38-4D, 2,6-Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, dialkyl esters 1314-13-2,  
Zinc oxide, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological  
studies 70356-09-1, 4-(tert-Butyl)-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane  
127474-91-3, 2,6-Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester  
187393-00-6, Tinosorb S

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(cosmetic and dermatol. prepns. containing insect repellents, sunscreens and dialkyl naphthalates as stabilizers)

L49 ANSWER 6 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:173734 HCAPLUS

DN 138:223315

ED Entered STN: 07 Mar 2003

TI Automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate

IN Stedry, Bernd; Heinze, Andreas; Geke, Juergen; Krey, Wolfgang; Opitz, Werner; Rehm, Gerhard

PA Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM C11D003-20  
 ICS C11D003-33; C11D011-00  
 CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003018735	A1	20030306	WO 2002-EP9222	20020817 <--
	W: AU, BR, BY, CA, CN, HU, ID, IN, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PH, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
	DE 10140725	A1	20030320	DE 2001-10140725	20010827 <--
	EP 1421163	A1	20040526	EP 2002-772169	20020817 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
PRAI	DE 2001-10140725	A	20010827 <--		
	WO 2002-EP9222	W	20020817		

## CLASS

	PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
	WO 2003018735	ICM	C11D003-20
		ICS	C11D003-33; C11D011-00
	DE 10140725	ECLA	C11D003/20B3; C11D003/20B2A; C11D003/20B1A; C11D003/20C; C11D003/33; C11D011/00B2D4 <--
AB	A cleaning solvent concentrate (winter mixture) containing (a) 35-80 weight% C1-4		
	monohydric alc.; (b) 3-25 weight% (di/tri)alkylene glycol with 2-3 C atoms per alkylene group, triols with 3-5 C atoms and/or their monoethers; (c) 0.05-1.5 weight% anionic surfactants; (d) 0.005-1.5 weight% organic builders of N-		
	and COOH- group containing substances (except ethylenediamine tetraacetate); and (e) water and/or further additives or auxiliary agents to sum to 100 weight% may be diluted in a volume ratio concentrate : water 2:1 to 1:5 for use as		
	automobile windshield washer fluid as well as for cleaning head lamps and rear lights based on PMMA. A summer mixture for dilution 1:20 to 1:200 may also be prepared from (c) 0.5-30 weight%; (d) 0.05-10 weight%; and (e). As anionic surfactants especially imido disuccinic acid, ethylenediamine disuccinic acid and polyaspartic acid as well as their soluble salts may be used. Thus, a (winter) mixture (concentrate) was prepared from 50 % 96% ethanol (MEK, denatured);		
	7.5% 1,2-propylene glycol; 40.33 % completely desalinated water; 0.35% of a 34% aqueous iminodisuccinate solution; 1.78% of a 28% aqueous solution of lauryl/myristyl alc. ether sulfate with 4 EO; and 0.04% of a 60% aqueous acetic acid solution An improved stress cracking resistance especially from PMMA		
	substrates was observed, the amount of cleaning wipe cycles was decreased and the storage-stability was improved.		
ST	polymethyl methacrylate stress cracking resistance automobile windshield cleaning mixt; automobile windshield washer fluid winter summer mixt conc; imido disuccinic acid salt automobile windshield washer fluid; ethylenediamine disuccinic acid salt automobile windshield washer fluid; polyaspartic acid salt automobile windshield washer fluid		
IT	Alcohols, uses		
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (C1-4-aliphatic; in automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)		
IT	Surfactants		
	(anionic; in automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)		
IT	Cleaning solvents		
	(automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)		
IT	Windshields		
	(automotive, cleaning composition for; automobile windshield cleaning fluid		

and concentrate)

IT Glycols, uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(in automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)

IT Detergent builders  
(organic; in automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)

IT 7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid  
7408-20-0D, Iminodisuccinic acid, salts  
20846-91-7 20846-91-7D, salts 25608-40-6, Polyaspartic acid  
25608-40-6D, Polyaspartic acid, salts 26063-13-8, Polyaspartic acid  
26063-13-8D, Polyaspartic acid, salts  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(detergent builder; in automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)

IT 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs. 26183-44-8 37475-88-0,  
Ammonium cumene sulfonate  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(in automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, uses 57-55-6, 1,2-Propylene glycol,  
uses 75-21-8D, Ethylene oxide, reaction products with fatty alc.,  
sulfates 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, uses 159659-81-1 188834-46-0  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(in automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)

IT 65086-79-5  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(oligomeric; in automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)

IT 9011-14-7, PMMA  
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)  
(substrate, automotive windshields; automobile windshield cleaning  
fluid and concentrate)

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

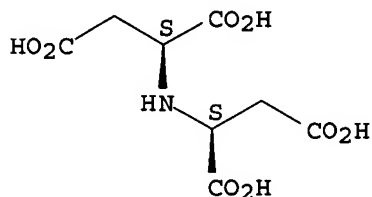
- (1) Bruce, B; US 3978010 A 1976 HCAPLUS
- (2) Castner, C; US 3679609 A 1972 HCAPLUS
- (3) Henkel Kgaa; DE 19925501 A 2000 HCAPLUS
- (4) Henkel Kgaa; DE 19958173 A 2001 HCAPLUS
- (5) Keyes, G; US 4606842 A 1986 HCAPLUS
- (6) Squibb Bristol Myers Co; EP 0527625 A 1993 HCAPLUS
- (7) Stonebraker; US 3463735 A 1969 HCAPLUS
- (8) Storey, L; US 5932529 A 1999 HCAPLUS
- (9) Werzner, W; US 3988264 A 1976 HCAPLUS

IT 7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid  
7408-20-0D, Iminodisuccinic acid, salts  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(detergent builder; in automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

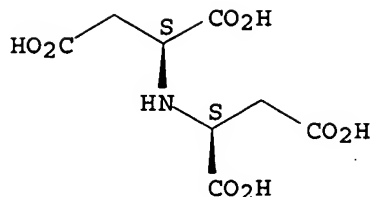
Absolute stereochemistry.



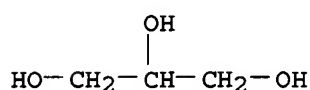
RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (in automobile windshield cleaning fluid and concentrate)  
 RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L49 ANSWER 7 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:153427 HCAPLUS  
 DN 138:175588  
 ED Entered STN: 28 Feb 2003  
 TI Cosmetic and dermatological sunscreen compositions comprising UV filters  
 that are liquid at room temperature and iminodisuccinic  
 acid and/or its salts  
 IN Knueppel, Anja; Kranz, Ariane; Doerschner, Albrecht;  
 Kroepke, Rainer  
 PA Beiersdorf AG, Germany  
 SO Ger. Offen., 18 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 IC ICM A61K007-40  
 ICS A61K007-48  
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)  
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10140547	A1	20030227	DE 2001-10140547	20010817 <--
EP 1306080	A1	20030502	EP 2002-16620	20020725 <--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

PRAI DE 2001-10140547 A 20010817 <--

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
DE 10140547	ICM	A61K007-40
	ICS	A61K007-48
DE 10140547	ECLA	A61K008/44; A61Q017/04 <--
EP 1306080	ECLA	A61K008/44; A61Q017/04 <--

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreens that contain at least one UV filter that are liquid at room temperature and iminodisuccinic acid and/or its salts. The compns. contain addnl. sunscreens from the group of triazines, benzotriazoles, and organic or inorg. pigments. Thus an O/W emulsion contained (weight/weight%): glycerin monostearate 0.50; glyceryl stearate citrate 2.00; PEG-40 stearate 0.50; butylmethoxydibenzoyl methane 2.00; diethylhexyl butamidotriazone 1.50; ethylhexyltriazone 4.00; Parsol SLX 3.50; ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate 10.00; bisimidazylate 1.00;

phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 0.50, MT-100 Z 1.00; dimethicone 0.50; PVP-hexadecane copolymer 0.50; **glycerin** 3.00; xanthan gum 0.15; Vitamin E acetate 0.50; Baypure CX 100 0.30; EDTA 0.10; methylparaben 0.15; phenoxyethanol 1.00; perfume 0.20; water to 100.

ST sunscreen liq UV filter iminodisuccinate

IT Sunscreens  
(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising UV filters that are liquid at room temperature and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(di-Me, 3-[4-[3-ethoxy-2-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy]-1-propenyl Me; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising UV filters that are liquid at room temperature and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cosmetics  
(emulsions; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising UV filters that are liquid at room temperature and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Emulsions  
(oil-in-water; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising UV filters that are liquid at room temperature and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 95-14-7D, 1H-Benzotriazole, derivs. 131-57-7, Benzophenone-3 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 5466-77-3, Octylmethoxycinnamate 6197-30-4, Octocrylene 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid** 7408-20-0D, **Iminodisuccinic acid**, salts 12654-97-6D, Triazine, derivs. 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 27503-81-7, Phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 36861-47-9 70356-09-1, Butylmethoxydibenzoyl methane 88122-99-0, Octyltriazone 103597-45-1, Tinosorb M 130603-71-3,  $\alpha$ -Glucosylrutin 154702-15-5, Diethylhexylbutamidotriazone 180898-37-7, Bisimidazylate 191419-26-8, Aniso Triazine  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising UV filters that are liquid at room temperature and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

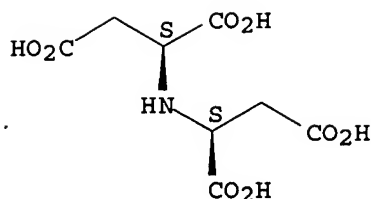
RE  
(1) Anon; JP 09110813 A2 HCAPLUS  
(2) Anon; DE 10034101 A1 HCAPLUS  
(3) Anon; DE 19603018 A1 HCAPLUS  
(4) Anon; DE 19643515 A1 HCAPLUS  
(5) Anon; DE 19713911 A1 HCAPLUS

IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid** 7408-20-0D, **Iminodisuccinic acid**, salts  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising UV filters that are liquid at room temperature and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

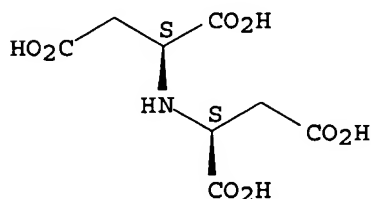
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L49 ANSWER 8 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:153328 HCAPLUS

DN 138:175586

ED Entered STN: 28 Feb 2003

TI Cosmetic and dermatological sunscreen compositions comprising oil soluble UV filters and iminodisuccinic acid and/or its salts

IN Goepfel, Anja; Krantz, Ariane; Doerschner, Albrecht; Kroepke, Rainer

PA Beiersdorf AG, Germany

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-42

ICS A61K007-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1285648	A2	20030226	EP 2002-16621	20020725 <--
EP 1285648	A3	20030507		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
DE 10140546	A1	20030306	DE 2001-10140546	20010817 <--
PRAI DE 2001-10140546	A	20010817	<--	

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 1285648	ICM	A61K007-42
	ICS	A61K007-00
EP 1285648	ECLA	A61K008/04F; A61K008/44; A61K008/49F3; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/00; A61Q019/08; A61K008/35C; A61K008/42 <--
DE 10140546	ECLA	A61K008/04F; A61K008/35C; A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61K008/49F3; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/00; A61Q019/08 <--

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreens that contain at least one oil-soluble UV filter and iminodisuccinic acid and/or its salts. The compns. contain addnl. sunscreens from the group of triazines, benzotriazoles, and organic or inorg. pigments. Thus an O/W

emulsion contained (weight/weight%): **glycerin** monostearate 0.50; glyceryl stearate citrate 2.00; PEG-40 stearate 0.50; butylmethoxydibenzoyl methane 2.00; ethylhexyltriazone 4.00; Parsol SLX 3.50; 4-methylbenzylidene camphor 4.00; bisimidazylate 1.00; phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 0.50, titanium dioxide 1.00; **butyleneglycol** dicaprylate /dicaprate 5.00; cyclomethicone 2.00; PVP-hexadecane copolymer 0.50; **glycerin** 3.00; xanthan gum 0.15; Vitamin E acetate 0.50; Baypure CX 100 0.30; EDTA 0.10; methylparaben 0.15; phenoxyethanol 1.00; perfume 0.20; water to 100.

ST sunscreen oil soluble UV filter iminodisuccinate  
 IT Solubility  
 Sunscreens  
 (cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising oil soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (di-Me, 3-[4-[3-ethoxy-2-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy]-1-propenyl Me; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising oil soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cosmetics  
 (emulsions; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising oil soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

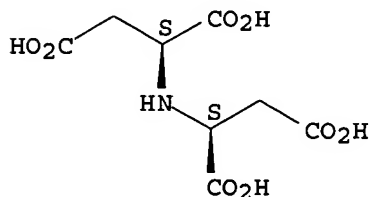
IT Emulsions  
 (oil-in-water; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising oil soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 95-14-7D, 1H-Benzotriazole, derivs.  
 131-57-7, Benzophenone-3 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies  
 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 5466-77-3, Octylmethoxycinnamate 6197-30-4, Octocrylene 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid**  
 7408-20-0D, **Iminodisuccinic acid**, salts  
 12654-97-6D, Triazine, derivs. 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 27503-81-7, Phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 36861-47-9  
 70356-09-1, Butylmethoxydibenzoyl methane 88122-99-0, Octyltriazone  
 103597-45-1, Tinosorb M 130603-71-3,  $\alpha$ -Glucosylrutin  
 154702-15-5, Diethylhexylbutamidotriazone 180898-37-7, Bisimidazylate  
 191419-26-8, Aniso Triazine  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising oil soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid**  
 7408-20-0D, **Iminodisuccinic acid**, salts  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising oil soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

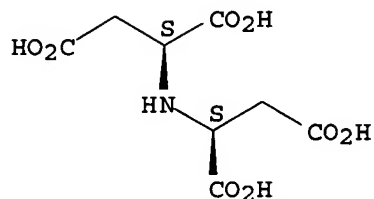
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



Absolute stereochemistry.



L49 ANSWER 9 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:130599 HCAPLUS  
 DN 138:175550  
 ED Entered STN: 20 Feb 2003  
 TI Cosmetic and dermatological sunscreen compositions comprising triazines as  
 UV filters and iminodisuccinic acid and/or its salts  
 IN Goeppel, Anja; Kranz, Ariane; Doerschner,  
 Albrecht; Kroepke, Rainer  
 PA Beiersdorf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 IC ICM A61K007-42  
 ICS A61K007-48  
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1284132	A1	20030219	EP 2002-17994	20020812 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
DE 10140537	A1	20030227	DE 2001-10140537	20010817 <--
PRAI DE 2001-10140537	A	20010817	<--	

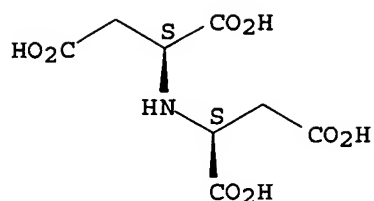
CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 1284132	ICM	A61K007-42
	ICS	A61K007-48
EP 1284132	ECLA	A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61K008/49F4; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08 <--
DE 10140537	ECLA	A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61K008/49F4; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08 <--

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. that  
 contain synergetic compns. of triazines and iminodisuccinic  
 acid and/or its salts. The compns. further contain other  
 UV-filters,  $\alpha$ -glucosylrutin, Vitamin E or derivs. The compns. are  
 also skin moisturizers and prevent skin from sun-related aging. Thus an  
 O/W sunscreen emulsion contained (weight/weight%): glyceryl monostearate SE  
 0.50; glyceryl stearate citrate 2.00; PEG-40 stearate 0.50; Aniso Triazine  
 0.50; ethylhexyl triazone 4.00; Bu methoxydibenzoyl methane 2.00;  
 bisimidazylate 1.00; phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 0.50; titanium  
 dioxide 1.00; butyleneglycol dicaprylate/dicaprate 5.00;  
 PVP-hexadecene copolymer 0.50; glycerin 3.00; xanthan gum 0.15;  
 Bisaccharide Gum-1 2.50; Vitamin E acetate 0.50; Baypure CX 100 0.30;  
 methylparaben 0.15; phenoxyethanol 1.00; perfume 0.40; water to 100.  
 ST sunscreen triazine iminodisuccinate synergism  
 IT Skin, disease  
 (aging; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising triazines

- as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)
- IT Solubility  
Sunscreens  
(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising triazines as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(di-Me, 3-[4-[3-ethoxy-2-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy]-1-propenyl Me; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising triazines as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)
- IT Cosmetics  
(emulsions; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising triazines as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)
- IT Cosmetics  
(moisturizers; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising triazines as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)
- IT Cooperative phenomena  
(synergism; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising triazines as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)
- IT 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 290-87-9D, 1,3,5-Triazine, derivs.  
1406-18-4, Vitamin E 5466-77-3, 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 2-ethylhexyl ester 6197-30-4, Octocrylene 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid** 7408-20-0D, **Iminodisuccinic acid**, derivs. 27503-81-7, Phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 36861-47-9 63250-25-9, Eusolex 8020 70356-09-1, Butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane 88122-99-0, Octyl triazone 92761-26-7 103597-45-1, Tinosorb M 130603-71-3,  $\alpha$ -Glucosylrutin 154702-15-5, Diethylhexyl butamidotriazone 155633-54-8, Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-[2-methyl-3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl]- 170864-82-1 180898-37-7, 1H-Benzimidazole-4,6-disulfonic acid, 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-, disodium salt 191419-26-8, Phenol, 2,2'-[6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl]bis[5-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethoxy)propoxy]-  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising triazines as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)
- RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
- RE
- (1) Argembeau; WO 02055050 A 2002
  - (2) Beiersdorf Ag; EP 1074239 A 2001 HCAPLUS
  - (3) Beiersdorf Ag; DE 10034101 A 2002 HCAPLUS
  - (4) Beiersdorf Ag; DE 10034102 A 2002 HCAPLUS
  - (5) Ciba Geigy; EP 0775698 A 1997 HCAPLUS
  - (6) Elena, F; WO 0219981 A 2002 HCAPLUS
  - (7) Joentgen, W; WO 9845251 A 1998 HCAPLUS
  - (8) Nutrinova Nutrition Specialtie; DE 19928495 A 2000 HCAPLUS
  - (9) Sigma Prod Chim; EP 0570838 A 1993 HCAPLUS
- IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid**  
7408-20-0D, **Iminodisuccinic acid**, derivs.  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising triazines as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)
- RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS
- CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

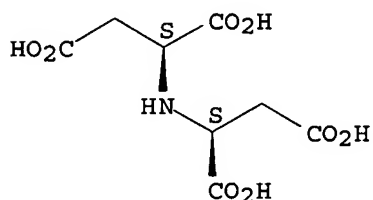
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L49 ANSWER 10 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:130598 HCAPLUS

DN 138:175549

ED Entered STN: 20 Feb 2003

TI Cosmetic and dermatological sunscreen compositions comprising  
benzotriazoles as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid**  
and/or its saltsIN **Goeppel, Anja; Kranz, Ariane; Doerschner,**  
**Albrecht; Kroepke, Rainer**PA **Beiersdorf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany**

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-42

ICS A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1284131	A1	20030219	EP 2002-17993	20020812 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
DE 10140536	A1	20030227	DE 2001-10140536	20010817 <--
PRAI DE 2001-10140536	A	20010817	<--	

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 1284131	ICM	A61K007-42
	ICS	A61K007-48
EP 1284131	ECLA	A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61K008/49F; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08
DE 10140536	ECLA	A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61K008/49F; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. that contain synergetic compns. of benzotriazoles and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts. The compns. further contain other

UV-filters,  $\alpha$ -glucosylrutin, Vitamin E or derivs. The compns. are also skin moisturizers and prevent skin from sun-related aging. Thus an O/W sunscreen emulsion contained (weight/weight%): glyceryl monostearate SE 0.50; glyceryl stearate citrate 2.00; PEG-40 stearate 0.50; Tinosorb M 0.50; Bu methoxydibenzoyl methane 2.00; ethylhexyl triazone 4.00; 4-methylbenzylidene camphor 4.00; bisimidazylate 1.00; phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 0.50; titanium dioxide 1.00; **butyleneglycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate 5.00; cyclomethicone 2.00; PVP-hexadecene copolymer 0.50; **glycerin** 3.00; xanthan gum 0.15; Vitamin E acetate 0.50; Baypure CX 100 0.30; EDTA 0.10; methylparaben 0.15; phenoxyethanol 1.00; perfume 0.20; water to 100.

ST sunscreen benzotriazole iminodisuccinate synergism

IT Skin, disease

(aging; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising benzotriazoles as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Solubility

Sunscreens

(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising benzotriazoles as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(di-Me, 3-[4-[3-ethoxy-2-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy]-1-propenyl Me; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising benzotriazoles as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cosmetics

(emulsions; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising benzotriazoles as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cosmetics

(moisturizers; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising benzotriazoles as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cooperative phenomena

(synergism; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising benzotriazoles as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 95-14-7D, 1H-Benzotriazole, derivs.

1406-18-4, Vitamin E 5466-77-3, 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 2-ethylhexyl ester 6197-30-4, Octocrylene 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid** 7408-20-0D,

**Iminodisuccinic acid**, derivs. 27503-81-7,

Phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 36861-47-9 63250-25-9, Eusolex 8020

70356-09-1, Butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane 88122-99-0, Octyl triazone

92761-26-7 103597-45-1, Tinosorb M 130603-71-3,  $\alpha$ -Glucosylrutin

154702-15-5, Diethylhexyl butamidotriazone 155633-54-8, Phenol,

2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-[2-methyl-3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-

[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl]- 170864-82-1 180898-37-7,

1H-Benzimidazole-4,6-disulfonic acid, 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-, disodium

salt 191419-26-8, Phenol, 2,2'-[6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl]bis[5-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethoxy)propoxy]-

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising benzotriazoles as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Argembeau; WO 02055050 A 2002

(2) Beiersdorf Ag; EP 1074239 A 2001 HCAPLUS

(3) Beiersdorf Ag; DE 10034101 A 2002 HCAPLUS

(4) Beiersdorf Ag; DE 10034102 A 2002 HCAPLUS

- (5) Elena, F; WO 0219981 A 2002 HCAPLUS  
 (6) Hansenne, I; US 5618520 A 1997 HCAPLUS  
 (7) Joentgen, W; WO 9845251 A 1998 HCAPLUS  
 (8) Nutrinova Nutrition Specialtie; DE 19928495 A 2000 HCAPLUS  
 (9) Oreal; EP 1093796 A 2001 HCAPLUS

IT 7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid

7408-20-0D, Iminodisuccinic acid, derivs.

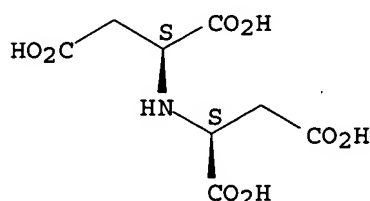
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising benzotriazoles as UV filters and iminodisuccinic acid and/or its salts)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

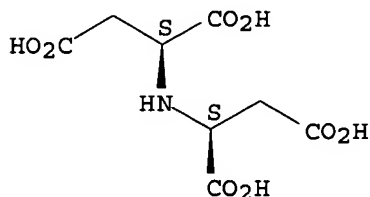
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L49 ANSWER 11 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:130597 HCAPLUS

DN 138:175548

ED Entered STN: 20 Feb 2003

TI Cosmetic and dermatological sunscreen compositions comprising dibenzoyl methane derivs. as UV filters and iminodisuccinic acid and/or its salts

IN Goepfel, Anja; Kranz, Ariane; Doerschner, Albrecht; Kroepke, Rainer

PA Beiersdorf AG, Germany

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-42

ICS A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1284130	A2	20030219	EP 2002-16606	20020725 <--
	EP 1284130	A3	20030226		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

DE 10140548 A1 20030227 DE 2001-10140548 20010817 <--  
PRAI DE 2001-10140548 A 20010817 <--

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 1284130	ICM	A61K007-42
	ICS	A61K007-48
EP 1284130	ECLA	A61K008/35; A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08
DE 10140548	ECLA	A61K008/35; A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. that contain synergetic compns. of dibenzoyl methane derivs. as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts. The compns. further contain other UV-filters,  $\alpha$ -glucosylrutin, Vitamin E or derivs. The compns. are also skin moisturizers and prevent skin from sun-related aging. Thus an O/W sunscreen emulsion contained (weight/weight%): glyceryl monostearate SE 0.50; glyceryl stearate citrate 2.00; PEG-40 stearate 0.50; hydrogenated cocoglycerides 2.00; Aniso Triazine 0.50; Bu methoxydibenzoyl methane 2.00; ethylhexyl triazone 4.00; 4-methylbenzylidene camphor 4.00; bisimidazylate 1.00; phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 0.50; titanium dioxide 1.00; **butyleneglycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate 5.00; cyclomethicone 2.00; PVP-hexadecene copolymer 0.50; **glycerin** 3.00; xanthan gum 0.15; Vitamin E acetate 0.50; Baypure CX 100 0.30; EDTA 0.10; Konkaben LMB 0.10; methylparaben 0.15; phenoxyethanol 1.00; perfume 0.20; water to 100.

ST sunscreen dibenzoyl methane iminodisuccinate synergism

IT Skin, disease

(aging; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising dibenzoyl methane derivs. as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Solubility

Sunscreens

(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising dibenzoyl methane derivs. as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(di-Me, 3-[4-[3-ethoxy-2-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy]-1-propenyl Me; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising dibenzoyl methane derivs. as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cosmetics

(emulsions; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising dibenzoyl methane derivs. as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cosmetics

(moisturizers; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising dibenzoyl methane derivs. as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cooperative phenomena

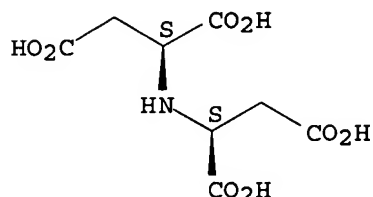
(synergism; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising dibenzoyl methane derivs. as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 120-46-7D, Dibenzoyl methane, derivs. 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 5466-77-3, 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 2-ethylhexyl ester 6197-30-4, Octocrylene 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid** 7408-20-0D, **Iminodisuccinic acid**, derivs. 27503-81-7, Phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 36861-47-9 63250-25-9, Eusolex 8020 70356-09-1, Butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane 88122-99-0, Octyl triazone

92761-26-7 103597-45-1, Tinosorb M 130603-71-3,  $\alpha$ -Glucosylrutin  
 154702-15-5, Diethylhexyl butamidotriazone 155633-54-8, Phenol,  
 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-[2-methyl-3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-  
 [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl]- 170864-82-1 180898-37-7,  
 1H-Benzimidazole-4,6-disulfonic acid, 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-, disodium  
 salt 191419-26-8, Phenol, 2,2'-[6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-  
 diyl]bis[5-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethoxy)propoxy]-  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising dibenzoyl methane  
 derivs. as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid**  
 and/or its salts)

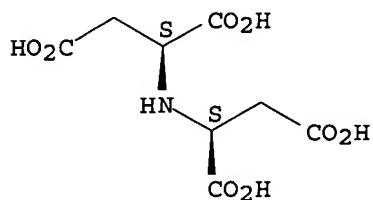
IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid**  
 7408-20-0D, **Iminodisuccinic acid**, derivs.  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising dibenzoyl methane  
 derivs. as UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid**  
 and/or its salts)  
 RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L49 ANSWER 12 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:130596 HCAPLUS  
 DN 138:175547  
 ED Entered STN: 20 Feb 2003  
 TI Cosmetic and dermatological sunscreen compositions comprising  
 water-soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid**  
 and/or its salts  
 IN Goepfel, Anja; Kranz, Ariane; Doerschner,  
 Albrecht; Kroepke, Rainer  
 PA Beiersdorf AG, Germany  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 IC ICM A61K007-42  
 ICS A61K007-48  
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

## Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1284129	A1	20030219	EP 2002-16605	20020725 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	DE 10140540	A1	20030306	DE 2001-10140540	20010817 <--
PRAI	DE 2001-10140540	A	20010817	<--	

## CLASS

	PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
	EP 1284129	ICM	A61K007-42
		ICS	A61K007-48
	EP 1284129	ECLA	A61K008/35; A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61K008/49F4; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08
	DE 10140540	ECLA	A61K008/35; A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61K008/49F4; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. that contain synergetic compns. of water-soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts. The compns. further contain other UV-filters,  $\alpha$ -glucosylrutin, Vitamin E or derivs. The compns. are also skin moisturizers and prevent skin from sun-related aging. Thus an O/W sunscreen emulsion contained (weight/weight%): glyceryl stearate citrate 2.00; PEG-40 stearate 0.50; Bu methoxydibenzoyl methane 2.00; bisimidazylate 1.00; phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 0.50; titanium dioxide 1.00; dicaprylyl carbonate 5.00; cyclomethicone 2.00; PVP-hexadecene copolymer 0.50; **glycerin** 3.00; xanthan gum 0.15; Vitamin E acetate 0.50; Baypure CX 100 0.30; EDTA 0.10; methylparaben 0.15; phenoxyethanol 1.00; perfume 0.20; water to 100.

ST sunscreen iminodisuccinate synergism

IT Skin, disease

(aging; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising water-soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Solubility

Sunscreens

(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising water-soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cosmetics

(emulsions; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising water-soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cosmetics

(moisturizers; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising water-soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT Cooperative phenomena

(synergism; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising water-soluble UV filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

IT 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 5466-77-3, 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 2-ethylhexyl ester 6197-30-4, Octocrylene 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid** 27503-81-7, Phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 36861-47-9 70356-09-1, Butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane 88122-99-0, Octyl triazone 92761-26-7, Mexoryl SX 103597-45-1, Tinosorb M 130603-71-3,  $\alpha$ -Glucosylrutin 154702-15-5, Diethylhexyl butamidotriazone 155633-54-8, Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-[2-methyl-3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl]- 180898-37-7, 1H-Benzimidazole-4,6-disulfonic acid, 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-, disodium salt 191419-26-8, Phenol, 2,2'-[6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl]bis[5-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethoxy)propoxy]]-



RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising water-soluble UV  
filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

- (1) Argembeau; WO 02055050 A 2002
- (2) Beiersdorf Ag; EP 0868904 A 1998 HCAPLUS
- (3) Beiersdorf Ag; DE 19711244 A 1998 HCAPLUS
- (4) Beiersdorf Ag; EP 1074239 A 2001 HCAPLUS
- (5) Beiersdorf Ag; DE 10034101 A 2002 HCAPLUS
- (6) Beiersdorf Ag; DE 10034102 A 2002 HCAPLUS
- (7) Elena, F; WO 0219981 A 2002 HCAPLUS
- (8) Joentgen, W; WO 9845251 A 1998 HCAPLUS
- (9) Lang, G; US 4588839 A 1986 HCAPLUS
- (10) Nutrinova Nutrition Specialtie; DE 19928495 A 2000 HCAPLUS

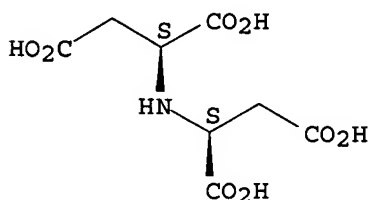
IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid**

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising water-soluble UV  
filters and **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L49 ANSWER 13 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2002:516251 HCAPLUS

DN 137:83417

ED Entered STN: 11 Jul 2002

TI Cosmetic and dermatological soaps containing surfactants and  
**iminodisuccinic acid**

IN Ruppert, Stephan; Counradi, Kathrin; Argembeaux, Horst; Bluck, Manuela

PA **Beiersdorf Ag, Germany**

SO Ger. Offen., 18 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-50

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10100720	A1	20020711	DE 2001-10100720	20010110 <--
	WO 2002055050	A1	20020718	WO 2002-EP98	20020108 <--
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	EP 1351665	A1	20031015	EP 2002-718012	20020108 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
PRAI	DE 2001-10100720	A	20010110	<--	
	WO 2002-EP98	W	20020108		

CLASS

PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES

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DE 10100720      ICM      A61K007-50
DE 10100720      ECLA      A61K008/44; A61Q005/02; A61Q019/09; C11D001/94;
                          C11D003/33; C11D010/04; C11D017/00B6; C11D017/00H6 <--
AB  The invention concerns liquid, solid or gel cleansing soaps for cosmetic and
    dermatol. usage that contain surfactants and iminodisuccinic
    acid. Thus a shower gel contained (weight/weight%): sodium laureth
    sulfate (27% solution) 48.00; cocoamidobetaine (33% solution) 5.00; sodium
    cocoylglutamate (25% solution) 5.00; PEG-40 hydrated castor oil 0.50; PEG-100
    hydrated glycerylpalmitate 0.50; sodium benzoate 0.45; sodium salicylate
    0.30; iminodisuccinic acid 2; citric acid 0.50;
    perfume q.s.; water to 100.
ST  soap surfactant iminodisuccinic acid
IT  Alcohols, biological studies
    RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (C12-13, ethoxylated, sulfated, sodium salts; cosmetic and dermatol.
        soaps containing surfactants and iminodisuccinic acid)
IT  Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
    RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (alkylbenzyltrimethyl, chlorides; cosmetic and dermatol. soaps containing
        surfactants and iminodisuccinic acid)
IT  Glycosides
    RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (coco and decyl; cosmetic and dermatol. soaps containing surfactants and
        iminodisuccinic acid)
IT  Amides, biological studies
    RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl); cosmetic and dermatol. soaps containing
        surfactants and iminodisuccinic acid)
IT  Amides, biological studies
    RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (coco, N-(hydroxyethyl); cosmetic and dermatol. soaps containing
        surfactants and iminodisuccinic acid)
IT  Amides, biological studies
    RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (coco, alkanolamine salts; cosmetic and dermatol. soaps containing
        surfactants and iminodisuccinic acid)
IT  Cosmetics
    Surfactants
        (cosmetic and dermatol. soaps containing surfactants and
        iminodisuccinic acid).
IT  Soaps
    RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (cosmetic and dermatol. soaps containing surfactants and
        iminodisuccinic acid)
IT  Bath preparations
        (gels; cosmetic and dermatol. soaps containing surfactants and
        iminodisuccinic acid)
IT  107-43-7D, Betaine, alkyl and alkylamidopropyl derivs. 137-16-6, Sodium
    lauroylsarcosinate 139-96-8, TEA-Laurylsulfate 151-21-3,
    Sodium-Laurylsulfate, biological studies 577-11-7, Dioctylsodium
    sulfosuccinate 1562-00-1D, Sodium isethionate, cocoyl derivative 2235-54-3
    , Ammonium laurylsulfate 4316-73-8D, Sodium sarcosinate, N-cocoyl derivative
    7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid 9004-82-4,
    Sodium laureth sulfate 16177-21-2D, Sodium glutamate, acyl derivs.
    16693-53-1, Triethanolamine Lauroyl Sarcosinate 26838-05-1, Disodium
    laurylsulfosuccinate 27731-62-0, Sodium myrethsulfate 27836-64-2,
    Laurylglucoside 32612-48-9, Ammonium laureth sulfate 34503-11-2D,
    C12-13-alkyl derivs. 37406-24-9, Iminodisuccinic
    acid tetrasodium salt 52558-73-3, N-Myristoyl Sarcosine
    57267-78-4D, Ammoniumisethionate, cocoyl derivative 58450-52-5,
    Disodiumlaurethsulfosuccinate 60224-41-1 62755-21-9, Magnesium laureth
    sulfate 67298-08-2D, N-acyl derivs. 83016-76-6 86880-59-3D, N-acyl

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derivs. 89952-33-0 107647-97-2D, N-acyl derivs. 130926-64-6D, N-acyl derivs.

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. soaps containing surfactants and  
iminodisuccinic acid)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Anon; DE 19713911 A1 HCAPLUS

(2) Anon; DE 2432161 A1 HCAPLUS

(3) Anon; US 5977053 A HCAPLUS

IT 7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid

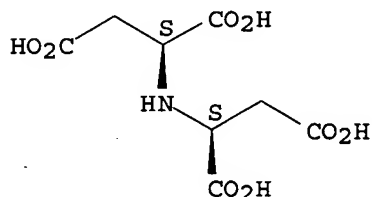
37406-24-9, Iminodisuccinic acid tetrasodium  
salt

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. soaps containing surfactants and  
iminodisuccinic acid)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

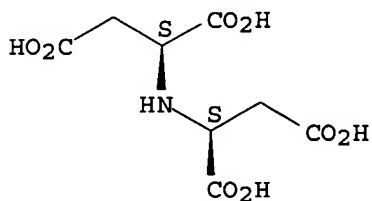
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 37406-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



●4 Na

L49 ANSWER 14 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2002:462439 HCAPLUS

DN 137:36933

ED Entered STN: 20 Jun 2002

TI Methods, compositions and articles for control of malodor produced by  
urea-containing body fluids

IN Stoddart, Barry; Narinx, Emmanuel Pierre Jacques

PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A01K001-015

ICS A61L009-01; A61L015-46

CC 59-6 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)

Section cross-reference(s): 62, 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1214878	A1	20020619	EP 2000-870301	20001215 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	CA 2428175	AA	20020620	CA 2001-2428175	20011213 <--
	WO 2002047472	A1	20020620	WO 2001-US48942	20011213 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002029094	A5	20020624	AU 2002-29094	20011213 <--
	JP 2004515292	T2	20040527	JP 2002-549061	20011213 <--
	US 2003220211	A1	20031127	US 2003-459866	20030612 <--
PRAI	EP 2000-870301	A	20001215	<--	
	WO 2001-US48942	W	20011213		

## CLASS

	PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
	EP 1214878	ICM	A01K001-015
		ICS	A61L009-01; A61L015-46
	EP 1214878	ECLA	A61L009/01; A61L015/46
	JP 2004515292	FTERM	2B101/AA13; 2B101/AA20; 2B101/FB04; 2B101/GB05; 3B029/BD22; 4C003/HA01; 4C080/AA03; 4C080/BB04; 4C080/CC08; 4C080/HH09; 4C080/JJ05; 4C080/KK08; 4C080/LL02; 4C080/MM40; 4C098/AA09; 4C098/CC01; 4C098/CC18; 4C098/CC19; 4C098/DD03; 4C098/DD05; 4C098/DD06; 4C098/DD21; 4H003/BA12; 4H003/DA01; 4H003/DA06; 4H003/EB13; 4H003/EB15; 4H003/ED02; 4H003/FA27; 4H061/AA01; 4H061/CC35; 4H061/DD20; 4H061/EE11; 4H061/EE15; 4H061/EE16; 4H061/EE17; 4H061/EE25; 4H061/EE27; 4H061/GG34; 4H061/HH28; 4H061/HH42
AB	Disclosed are methods, compns. and articles suitable for controlling the undesirable ammonia odor produced by excreted or secreted body fluids, e.g., urine and/or sweat, and residues thereof. Such methods, compns. and articles utilize certain urease inhibitor complexes formed from a divalent metal ion and a polyanionic, preferably amine-based, chelating agent to prevent or minimize the urease-promoted degradation of urea (found in the body fluids) to malodorous ammonia. Applications of these urease inhibitor complexes include use in deodorizing sprays, pet litter, animal waste-based fertilizer, fabrics, or other absorbent articles in contact with bodily fluids, such as a sweatband, sock, underwear, bed sheet, mattress cover, pillow case, hand or bath towel, underarm pad, surgical gown or drape, wiping cloth, carpet, brush, mop, or paper towel.		
ST	odor control ammonia perspiration urine urease inhibitor complex CuHEDTA; ammonia odor control compn copper hydroxyethylethylenediamine triacetic acid		
IT	Air purification (deodorization; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)		
IT	Surfactants		

- (deterasive; odor control composition component; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)
- IT Heavy metals  
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(divalent metal ions; urease inhibitor complex component; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)
- IT Gossypium hirsutum  
Wool  
(grafting of urease inhibitor compound onto; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)
- IT Carriers  
(liquid or, preferably granular, solid; odor control composition component; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)
- IT Detergent builders  
(odor control composition component; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)
- IT Heavy metals  
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(toxicity, divalent metal ions; urease inhibitor complex component; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)
- IT 79-08-3, Bromoacetic acid 107-15-3, Ethylenediamine, reactions 2425-79-8, 1,4-Butanediol diglycidyl ether  
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(for grafting urease inhibitor compound onto cotton or wool; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)
- IT 9002-13-5, Urease  
RL: CPS (Chemical process); MSC (Miscellaneous); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)  
(inhibition of; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)
- IT 57-13-6, Urea, miscellaneous  
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)  
(prevention of enzymic degradation by urease; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)
- IT 7664-41-7, Ammonia, miscellaneous  
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)  
(prevention of formation of; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)
- IT 107-15-3D, Ethylenediamine, substituted, with general formula  $R(CH_2COOH)N-(CH_2)_2-N-(CH_2COOH)_2$ , wherein R is an organic moiety which does not form a coordination link with the heavy metal ion it is to be chelated with 150-39-0, n-Hydroxyethyl-ethylenediamine triacetic acid 7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid 14701-22-5, reactions 15158-11-9, Cupric ion, reactions 15438-31-0, Ferrous ion, reactions 22541-53-3, reactions 23713-49-7, Zinc ion, reactions  
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(urease inhibitor complex component; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)

IT 139-13-9

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

- (1) Anderson, M; WO 9827261 A 1998 HCAPLUS
- (2) Edward, O; WO 9945973 A 1999 HCAPLUS
- (3) Lion Corp; DE 3642564 A 1987 HCAPLUS
- (4) Noel, H; US 5547676 A 1996 HCAPLUS
- (5) Procter & Gamble; EP 0123489 A 1984 HCAPLUS

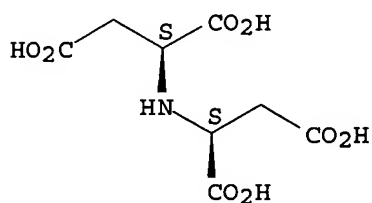
IT 7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(urease inhibitor complex component; urease inhibitor complexes to prevent enzymic degradation of urea in body fluids into odorous ammonia and its use in odor control compns.)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L49 ANSWER 15 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2002:66719 HCAPLUS

DN 136:107268

ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 2002

TI Cosmetic and dermatological gels containing iminodisuccinic acid

IN Lanzendoerfer, Ghita; Untiedt, Sven; Kaden, Waltraud

PA Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-48; A61K031-195

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10034102	A1	20020124	DE 2000-10034102	20000713 <--
PRAI DE 2000-10034102		20000713	<--	

CLASS

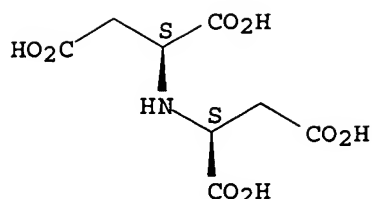
PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
DE 10034102	ICM	A61K007-00
	ICS	A61K007-48; A61K031-195
DE 10034102	ECLA	A61K008/44; A61K031/195; A61Q001/10; A61Q017/00; A61Q019/00 <--

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. compns., especially gels that contain iminodisuccinic acid or its salts for the

treatment of skin irritations. The compns. can contain  $\alpha$ -hydroxycarboxylic acids,  $\alpha$ -ketocarboxylic acids and amino acids. Thus a gel contained (weight/weight)%: PEG-8 5.00; ethanol 10.00; carbomer 0.70; triglyceride, liquid 1.50; **glycerin** 5.00; panthenol 0.50; tocopherol acetate 0.50; **iminodisuccinic acid** 0.50; perfume, preservatives, dyes, antioxidants, sodium hydroxide q.s.; water to 100.

ST iminodisuccinate cosmetic dermatol gel hypersensitive skin  
IT Hydrogels  
(cosmetic and dermatol. gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
IT Amino acids, biological studies  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
IT Cosmetics  
(eye liners; cosmetic and dermatol. gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
(gels, topical; cosmetic and dermatol. gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
IT Cosmetics  
(gels; cosmetic and dermatol. gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(hydroxy; cosmetic and dermatol. gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
IT Skin, disease  
(irritation; cosmetic and dermatol. gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(oxo; cosmetic and dermatol. gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid**  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
RE  
(1) Anon; JP 06329606 A HCAPLUS  
(2) Anon; JP 06329607 A HCAPLUS  
(3) Anon; DE 19528059 A1 HCAPLUS  
(4) Anon; DE 19822601 A1 HCAPLUS  
(5) Anon; DE 19923838 A1 HCAPLUS  
(6) Anon; DE 19928495 A1 HCAPLUS  
(7) Anon; WO 9845251 A1 HCAPLUS  
(8) Anon; International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook 2000  
IT 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid**  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(cosmetic and dermatol. gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)  
RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS  
CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L49 ANSWER 16 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:66718 HCAPLUS  
 DN 136:107267  
 ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 2002  
 TI Cosmetic and dermatological emulsions containing **iminodisuccinic acid**

IN Lanzendoerfer, Ghita; Untiedt, Sven; Kaden, Waltraud  
 PA Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany  
 SO Ger. Offen., 14 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-48; A61K031-195

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10034101	A1	20020124	DE 2000-10034101	20000713 <--
PRAI DE 2000-10034101		20000713	<--	

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
DE 10034101	ICM	A61K007-00
	ICS	A61K007-48; A61K031-195
DE 10034101	ECLA	A61K008/06; A61K008/44; A61K031/195+A; A61K031/195+M; A61K031/20+M; A61Q001/02; A61Q001/10; A61Q019/00 <--

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. compns., especially emulsions that

contain **iminodisuccinic acid** or its salts for the treatment of skin irritations and to prevent stinging-effect. The compns. can contain  $\alpha$ -hydroxycarboxylic acids,  $\alpha$ -ketocarboxylic acids and amino acids. Thus a W/O emulsion was prepared that included

(weight/weight%):

PEG-2-hydrated canola oil 4.00; beeswax 3.00; vaseline 4.00; ozokerite 4.00; paraffin oil, subliq. 10.00; **glycerin** 5.00; octylmethoxycinnamate 2.50; methylbenzylidene camphor 2.50; tocopherolacetate 1.00; magnesium sulfate heptahydrate 0.70; **iminodisuccinic acid** 0.50; perfume, preservatives, sodium hydroxide, dyes, antioxidants q.s.; water to 100.00.

ST iminodisuccinate cosmetic dermatol emulsion hypersensitive skin

IT Amino acids, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Drug delivery systems

(emulsions, topical; cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Cosmetics

(emulsions; cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)



IT Cosmetics  
 (eye liners; cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing  
**iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (hydroxy; cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing  
**iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Skin, disease  
 (irritation; cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing  
**iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Emulsions  
 (oil-in-water; cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing  
**iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (oxo; cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT Emulsions  
 (water-in-oil; cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing  
**iminodisuccinic acid**)

IT **7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid**  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)

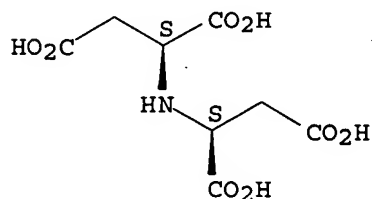
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 RE

(1) Anon; JP 06329606 A HCAPLUS  
 (2) Anon; JP 06329607 A HCAPLUS  
 (3) Anon; DE 19528059 A1 HCAPLUS  
 (4) Anon; DE 19923838 A1 HCAPLUS  
 (5) Anon; DE 19928495 A1 HCAPLUS  
 (6) Anon; DE 9822601 A1  
 (7) Anon; WO 9845251 A1 HCAPLUS  
 (8) Anon; International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook 2000

IT **7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid**  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (cosmetic and dermatol. emulsions containing **iminodisuccinic acid**)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L49 ANSWER 17 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:824375 HCAPLUS  
 DN 134:6160  
 ED Entered STN: 24 Nov 2000  
 TI Storage-stable, rinse-added fabric softening compositions  
 IN Grainger, David Stephen; Jansen, Frans Jos  
 PA Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever NV; Hindustan Lever Ltd.  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent

LA English  
 IC ICM C11D001-66  
 CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000070004	A1	20001123	WO 2000-GB1699	20000503 <--
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2367033	AA	20001123	CA 2000-2367033	20000503 <--
	EP 1179037	A1	20020213	EP 2000-929672	20000503 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 2000010574	A	20020219	BR 2000-10574	20000503 <--
	TR 200103291	T2	20020422	TR 2001-200103291	20000503 <--
	JP 2002544406	T2	20021224	JP 2000-618411	20000503 <--
	AU 768506	B2	20031211	AU 2000-47679	20000503 <--
	RU 2227804	C2	20040427	RU 2001-133737	20000503 <--
	ZA 2001007246	A	20020902	ZA 2001-7246	20010831 <--
PRAI	GB 1999-11434	A	19990517	<--	
	WO 2000-GB1699	W	20000503	<--	

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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WO 2000070004	ICM	C11D001-66
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OS MARPAT 134:6160

AB A title composition that provides good softening of the fabric without detriment to the fabric absorbency and does not develop malodor upon manufacture, storage or use, comprises (i) cyclic **polyol** esters or ethers (CPE) or reduced saccharide esters or ethers (RSE), (ii) deposition aids, e.g., surfactants, and (iii)  $\geq 1$  antioxidants acting as initiation inhibitors (inducing peroxide decomposition) or propagation inhibitors (e.g., hindered phenols). For example, a softener composition which gave good malodor suppression over 4-wk testing period with storage at 45° was prepared by mixing 0.5% (based on composition) cetyltrimethylammonium chloride with H<sub>2</sub>O and adding 4.5% sucrose pentaoleate (Ryoto O-170) and 0.01% **iminodisuccinic acid** Na salt as initiation inhibitor. The invention also provides a method of reducing malodor in a composition comprising a CPE or RSE as defined above by the addition of  $\geq 1$  antioxidant.

ST fabric softener storage malodor suppression; cetyltrimethylammonium chloride fabric softener storage malodor suppression; sucrose pentaoleate fabric softener malodor suppression; **iminodisuccinic acid** sodium fabric softener malodor suppression

IT Surfactants  
 (anionic, deposition aids; storage-stable fabric softening composition containing cyclic **polyol** derivative or reduced saccharide and antioxidants and)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, chlorides, Arquad 2HT; storage-stable fabric softening composition containing cyclic **polyol** derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid and antioxidant)

IT Surfactants  
 (cationic, deposition aids; storage-stable fabric softening composition containing cyclic **polyol** derivative or reduced saccharide and

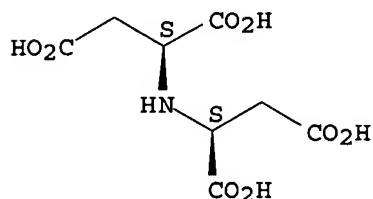
antioxidants and)  
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(coco alkyl ethers; storage-stable fabric softening composition containing  
cyclic polyol derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid  
and antioxidant)  
IT Surfactants  
(nonionic, deposition aids; storage-stable fabric softening composition  
containing cyclic polyol derivative or reduced saccharide and  
antioxidants and)  
IT Antioxidants  
(storage-stable fabric softening composition containing cyclic polyol  
derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid and)  
IT Fabric softeners  
(storage-stable fabric softening composition containing cyclic polyol  
derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid and antioxidant)  
IT Fatty acids, uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material  
use); USES (Uses)  
(storage-stable fabric softening composition containing cyclic polyol  
derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid and antioxidant)  
IT Odor and Odorous substances  
(suppression; storage-stable fabric softening composition containing cyclic  
polyol derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid and  
antioxidant)  
IT 112-02-7, Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(25% solution; storage-stable fabric softening composition containing cyclic  
polyol derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid and  
antioxidant)  
IT 67-43-6 22042-96-2, Dequest 2066  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(initiation inhibitor; storage-stable fabric softening composition  
containing  
cyclic polyol derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid  
and antioxidant)  
IT 1709-70-2, Irganox 1330 6683-19-8, Irganox 1010  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(propagation inhibitor; storage-stable fabric softening composition  
containing  
cyclic polyol derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid  
and antioxidant)  
IT 60-00-4, EDTA, uses 20846-91-7, Ethylenediamine-N,N'-disuccinic acid  
25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, coco alkyl ethers 37406-24-9  
52683-61-1, Ryoto Sugar Ester O-170 53694-17-0, Floc Aid 34  
85480-89-3, Dequest 2047 115381-66-3, Sucrose tetraoleate 115536-98-6,  
Ryoto Sugar Ester ER-190 169313-31-9, DEEDMAC 208667-46-3, Rewoquat  
WE18 240811-92-1, Softgel BDA 287924-66-7, Sucrose tetraerucate  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(storage-stable fabric softening composition containing cyclic polyol  
derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid and antioxidant)  
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
RE  
(1) Anon; PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN 1996, V1996(10)  
(2) Colgate Palmolive Co; EP 0325184 A 1989 HCAPLUS  
(3) Colgate Palmolive Co; EP 0530958 A 1993 HCAPLUS  
(4) Henkel Kgaa; WO 9615213 A 1996 HCAPLUS  
(5) Kao Corp; JP 08158258 A 1996 HCAPLUS  
(6) Procter & Gamble; WO 9603492 A 1996  
(7) Unilever; WO 9816538 A 1998 HCAPLUS  
IT 37406-24-9  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(storage-stable fabric softening composition containing cyclic polyol

derivative or reduced saccharide and deposition aid and antioxidant)

RN 37406-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



●4 Na

L49 ANSWER 18 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1999:64608 HCAPLUS

DN 130:126601

ED Entered STN: 01 Feb 1999

TI Chelating composition of polycarboxylic acid and sugar

IN Asakawa, Miaki; Sumida, Yasutaka; Shimomura, Masatoshi; Okuno, Shuichi; Morimoto, Tadanobu; Morita, Masanao; Suenaga, Hitoshi

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan; Teikoku Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.; Nagase Chemtex Corp.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 23 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C11D003-20

ICS C11D003-22; C02F005-10

CC 46-3 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

Section cross-reference(s): 44, 45, 61

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 892040	A2	19990120	EP 1998-305642	19980715 <--
	EP 892040	A3	20010103		
	EP 892040	B1	20030305		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 11035921	A2	19990209	JP 1997-191537	19970716 <--
	JP 11302691	A2	19991102	JP 1998-106736	19980416 <--
	US 6103686	A	20000815	US 1998-116173	19980716 <--
PRAI	JP 1997-191537	A	19970716	<--	
	JP 1998-106736	A	19980416	<--	

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 892040	ICM	C11D003-20
	ICS	C11D003-22; C02F005-10
EP 892040	ECLA	C02F005/10; C02F005/12; C11D003/20E3; C11D003/20E5; C11D003/22; C11D003/33
US 6103686	ECLA	C02F005/10; C02F005/12; C11D003/20E5; C11D003/20E3; C11D003/22; C11D003/33

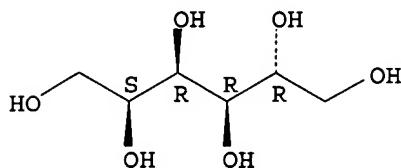
OS MARPAT 130:126601

AB A chelating composition contains an aliphatic polycarboxylic acid  
HO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>(HO<sub>2</sub>CCH)NACH(CO<sub>2</sub>H)CH(CO<sub>2</sub>H)R (I; A = imino group or O, R = H or OH,

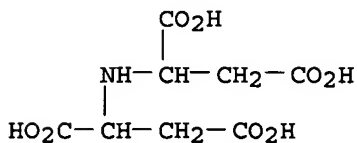
and  $n = 0$  or  $1$ ), or its salt and sugar or saccharic acid of 4-12 atoms at ratio 2-50:50-98. This chelating composition is capable of effectively sequestering a metal ion and preventing the metal ion from being insolubilized without causing pollution of the environment. Thus, a detergent combination of 2% NaOH, 9 mg I ( $R = OH$ ,  $A = O$ ,  $n = 1$ ), and 1 mg Na gluconate was tested for sequestering ability as 384 mg Ca/g; vs. 256 mg Ca/g for a composition of 2% NaOH, 9 mg EDTA, and 1 mg Na gluconate.

- ST detergent chelating agent sequestering calcium; polycarboxylic acid sugar mixt chelating agent
- IT Detergents  
(biodegradable; chelating composition of polycarboxylic acid and sugar for sequestering calcium ions)
- IT Chelating agents  
(chelating composition of polycarboxylic acid and sugar for sequestering calcium ions)
- IT Carboxylic acids, uses  
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(polycarboxylic, aliphatic; chelating composition of polycarboxylic acid and sugar containing)
- IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, uses 526-95-4, Gluconic acid  
527-07-1, Sodium gluconate 34128-01-3 111451-13-9 141656-02-2  
144538-83-0 150624-42-3  
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(chelating composition of polycarboxylic acid and sugar containing)
- IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, processes  
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)  
(chelating composition of polycarboxylic acid and sugar for sequestering calcium ions)
- IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, uses 144538-83-0  
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(chelating composition of polycarboxylic acid and sugar containing)
- RN 50-70-4 HCAPLUS
- CN D-Glucitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



- RN 144538-83-0 HCAPLUS
- CN Aspartic acid, N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

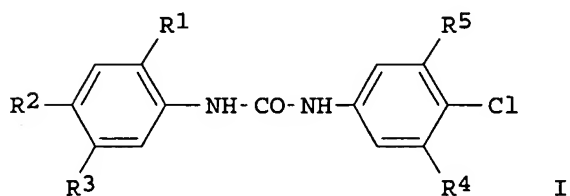


L49 ANSWER 19 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1998:379239 HCAPLUS  
 DN 129:55388  
 ED Entered STN: 20 Jun 1998  
 TI Finishing of keratin-containing substrates  
 IN Koppe-Jans, Gabriele; Zarges, Wolfgang  
 PA Bayer A.-G., Germany  
 SO Ger. Offen., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 IC ICM D06M013-432  
 ICA B01F017-00  
 ICI D06M101-12, D06M101-28, D06M101-32, D06M101-34, D06M101-20, D06M101-06  
 CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19735796	A1	19980604	DE 1997-19735796	19970818 <--
	WO 9824964	A1	19980611	WO 1997-EP6615	19971127 <--
	W: AU, JP, NZ, TR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9856558	A1	19980629	AU 1998-56558	19971127 <--
	EP 941380	A1	19990915	EP 1997-952812	19971127 <--
	R: BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT				
	JP 2001509140	T2	20010710	JP 1998-525154	19971127 <--
PRAI	DE 1996-19649830	A1	19961202	<--	
	DE 1997-19735796	A	19970818	<--	
	WO 1997-EP6615	W	19971127	<--	

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
DE 19735796	ICM	D06M013-432
	ICA	B01F017-00
	ICI	D06M101-12, D06M101-28, D06M101-32, D06M101-34, D06M101-20, D06M101-06
DE 19735796	ECLA	D06M013/432; D06M016/00D; D06M023/10 <--
OS	MARPAT	129:55388
GI		



AB Keratin-containing textiles, e.g., wool, silk, and their mixts. with synthetic fibers, are protected against damage by insects by treatment with aqueous liquors containing 1-25 mL/L liquid formulations consisting of 4-50% diphenylureas having the formula I, where R1 = H or 4-chlorophenoxy-6-sulfonate, R2 = H or Cl, R3 and R5 = Cl or trifluoromethyl, and R4 = H or Cl, 2-50% surfactant, 30-94% solvent and 0-10% modifier. Suitable solvents include C1-12 alkanols, C2-4 polyols and their mono- and diethers with C1-4 alkanols or C2-4 diols, C3-6 ketones, C1-6 carboxylic acids, 5-8-membered N-C1-4-alkyllactams, and DMSO; 1-25% of the

solvent can be replaced with water. Suitable modifiers include phosphates, polyphosphates, **iminodisuccinic acid**, hydroxyiminodisuccinic acid, polyaspartic acid, EDTA, aromatic sulfonic acids, urea and its derivs. with H atoms partially replaced with C1-4 alkyl or Ph substituents, sodium sulfate, ammonium sulfate and HCHO condensates. Thus, a wool fabric was treated at pH 4.5 and 50° with a liquor containing 5-chloro-2-[4-chloro-2-[3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)ureido]phenoxy]benzenesulfonic acid sodium salt, urea, sodium polyphosphate, diethylene glycol, and ethoxylated-propoxylated C9-11 alc. surfactant to provide a pick-up adequate to protect the fabric from damaging insects such as *Tineola bisselliella*, *Anthrenus flavipes*, *Tinea pellionella*, *Tinea translucens*, and *Attagenus pello*.

- ST mothproofing keratin textile diphenylurea deriv; insectproofing keratin textile diphenylurea deriv; wool textile insectproofing diphenylurea deriv
- IT Sulfonates  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (alkanesulfonates, C10-20, surfactant; finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)
- IT Alcohols, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (alkoxy, C10, ethoxylated propoxylated, surfactant; in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)
- IT Alcohols, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (alkoxy, C10, propoxylated, surfactant; in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)
- IT Alcohols, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (alkoxy, C8, propoxylated, surfactant; in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)
- IT Alcohols, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (alkoxy, C9-11, ethoxylated propoxylated, surfactant; in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (alkyl ethers, surfactant; in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)
- IT Insecticides  
 (diphenylurea derivs.; in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)
- IT Alcohols, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (ethoxylated, C10, surfactants; in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)
- IT *Anthrenus flavipes*  
*Attagenus pello*  
*Tinea pellionella*  
*Tinea translucens*  
*Tineola bisselliella*  
 (finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against damage by)
- IT Wool  
 (finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)
- IT Mothproofing  
 (in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)

IT Polyphosphoric acids  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (sodium salts; in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)

IT Textiles  
 (wool; finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)

IT 3567-25-7  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)

IT 50-00-0D, Formaldehyde, derivs., uses 57-13-6, Urea, uses 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, uses 60-00-4, EDTA, uses 64-19-7, Acetic acid, uses 111-35-3 111-46-6, uses 126-73-8, Tributyl phosphate, uses 7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, uses 7783-20-2, Ammonium sulfate, uses 25608-40-6, Polyaspartic acid 26063-13-8, Polyaspartic acid 194604-51-8, Hydroxyiminodisuccinic acid  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)

IT 9016-45-9, Polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (surfactant; finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)

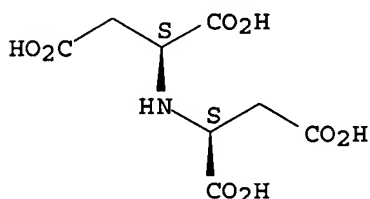
IT 9003-11-6D, Polyethylene-polypropylene glycol, alkyl ethers 25322-68-3D, alkyl ethers 25322-69-4D, alkyl ethers  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (surfactant; in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)

IT 7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (in finishing of keratin-containing textiles with diphenylurea derivs. for protection against insect damage)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L49 ANSWER 20 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1991:429913 HCAPLUS  
 DN 115:29913  
 ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 1991  
 TI Preparation of adducts of polyglycerine with dicarboxylic acids and amino acids as complexing agents  
 IN Oftring, Alfred; Birnbach, Stefan; Fikentscher, Rolf; Baur, Richard; Kud, Alexander; Goeckel, Ulrich; Perner, Johannes  
 PA BASF A.-G., Germany  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 IC ICM C07C229-24



## CC 34-2 (Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins)

Section cross-reference(s): 18

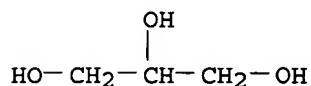
## FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 379109	A2	19900725	EP 1990-100696	19900113
	EP 379109	A3	19910109		
	EP 379109	B1	19930623		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	DE 3901613	A1	19900816	DE 1989-3901613	19890120
	AT 90935	E	19930715	AT 1990-100696	19900113
	ES 2055170	T3	19940816	ES 1990-100696	19900113
	CA 2008143	AA	19900720	CA 1990-2008143	19900119
	JP 02229146	A2	19900911	JP 1990-8559	19900119
	US 5025103	A	19910618	US 1990-467204	19900119
PRAI	DE 1989-3901613	A	19890120		
	EP 1990-100696	A	19900113		

## CLASS

	PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 379109	ICM	C07C229-24	
AB	RO[CH2CH(OR)CH2O]nCH2CH(OR)CH2OR [R = COCH2CH(CO2X)L, COCH2CH(CO2X)CH2L; L = iminodiacetate-, glutamate-, sarcosine-, glycine-, serine-, hydroxyaspartate-, ethanolaminoacetate-, diethanolamino-, alanine-, or taurine residue; X = H, alkali metal, (substituted) ammonium; n = 0-10], were prepared Thus, polyglycerin (n = 2.8) at 120° was treated with 70° maleic anhydride over 2.5 h; the mixture was stirred an addnl. 1 h followed by addition of H2O at 100° to give polyglycerin-maleic acid ester (PGN-MS). The latter was added to iminodiacetic acid (IDA) in aqueous NaOH (pH 10) containing soda at 10-15° followed by stirring for 2 h at 25° to give PGN-MS-IDA. The latter was able to disperse 210 mg CaCO3/g at 20° and pH 11.		
ST	glycerylaminocarboxylate prepn complexing agent; polyglycerin acid anhydride amino acid condensation; copper removal reagent		
IT	glycerylaminocarboxylate		
IT	Chelating agents		
	(adducts of polyglycerin with diacids and amino acids)		
IT	Dispersing agents		
	(adducts of polyglycerin with dicarboxylic acids and amino acids)		
IT	Amino acids, compounds		
	RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)		
	(comps., adducts with polyglycerin and dicarboxylic acids, preparation of, as complexing agents)		
IT	142-73-4, Amino diacetic acid	31685-59-3	39237-66-6
	RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)		
	(amidation by, of polyglycerin-maleic acid adduct)		
IT	7440-50-8, Copper, uses and miscellaneous		
	RL: USES (Uses)		
	(complexing agents for, adducts of polyglycerin with diacids and amino acids)		
IT	56-81-5D, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, oligomers		
	RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)		
	(condensation of, with maleic anhydride)		
IT	108-31-6, 2,5-Furandione, reactions		
	RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)		
	(condensation of, with polyglycerin)		
IT	56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, reactions 16177-21-2, Sodium glutamate		
	RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)		
	(condensation of, with polyglycerin-maleic acid adduct)		
IT	134377-00-7P		
	RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)		
	(preparation and amidation of)		

IT 134376-99-1P 134377-01-8P **134377-02-9P** 134377-03-0P  
 134377-04-1P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of, as complexing agent)  
 IT **56-81-5D**, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, oligomers  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (condensation of, with maleic anhydride)  
 RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

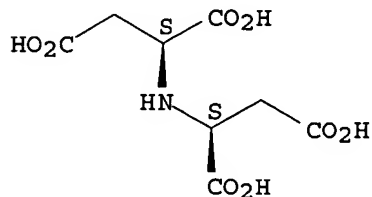


IT **134377-02-9P**  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of, as complexing agent)  
 RN 134377-02-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer, 4-ester with N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-L-aspartic acid, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7408-20-0  
 CMF C8 H11 N O8

Absolute stereochemistry.

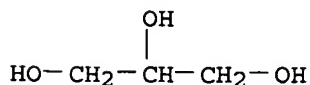


CM 2

CRN 25618-55-7  
 CMF (C3 H8 O3)x  
 CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 56-81-5  
 CMF C3 H8 O3



L49 ANSWER 21 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1939:66023 HCAPLUS  
 DN 33:66023  
 OREF 33:9489a-b  
 ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

TI Synthetic resins  
 PA I. G. Farbenindustrie A.-G.  
 DT Patent  
 LA Unavailable  
 CC 13 (Chemical Industry and Miscellaneous Industrial Products)  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 506368		19390526	GB	<--

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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GB 506368		
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AB Resinous condensation products are made by condensing iminodiacetic acids of formula  $RN(CH_2COOH)_2$ , where R is H, alkyl or aryl, ethylene-bis-(iminodiacetic acid), nitrilotriacetic acid, iminodipropionic acid or **iminodisuccinic acid**, or an ester thereof, with a **polyhydric alc.**, e. g., the glycols, **glycerol**, erythritol, mannitol. Other condensable acids may be added before or after the condensation reaction. The condensation products may be used in admixt. with known condensation products.

IT **Alcohols**  
 (condensation products of **polyhydric**, with iminodiacetic acids)

IT Resinous products  
 (from iminodiacetic acids and **polyhydric alc.**)

IT 142-73-4, Acetic acid, iminodi-  
 (condensation of, and N-derivs., with **polyhydric alc** .)

=> => d all hitstr tot 150

L50 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:291033 HCAPLUS  
 DN 140:292218  
 ED Entered STN: 09 Apr 2004  
 TI Cosmetic cleansing formulations containing dicaprylyl ether in combination with lauryl alcohol  
 PA **Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany**  
 SO Ger. Gebrauchsmusterschrift, 9 pp.  
 CODEN: GGXXFR  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 IC ICM A61K007-50  
 ICS A61G007-075  
 CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 20319655	U1	20040408	DE 2003-20319655	20031218
PRAI	DE 2003-20319655		20031218		

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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DE 20319655	ICM	A61K007-50
	ICS	A61G007-075

DE 20319655	ECLA	A61K008/33; A61K008/44D; A61K008/73C; A61K008/73P; A61Q005/02; A61Q019/09
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AB The invention concerns cosmetic body and hair cleansing preps. that contain (a) di-n-octyl ether or di-n-octyl carbonate; (b) at least two cationic polymers selected from the group of (b1) quaternary polymers based on cellulose derivs., e.g. hydroxypropyl cellulose, especially

Polyquaternium 10; and (b2) a quaternary guar gum derivative, preferably guar-hydroxypropyltrimethyl ammonium chloride. Further the compns. include anionic surfactants, especially lauryl ether sulfate and/or amphoteric and nonionic surfactants. Thus a shampoo contained (weight/weight%): sodium laureth sulfate 9; cocoamido Pr betaine 4; PEG-120 methylglucose dioleate 0.5; lauryl alc. and dicaprylyl ether (Cetiol LDO) 0.7; polyquaternium-10 0.1; **iminodisuccinic acid** 0.1; PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil 0.5; sodium salicylate 0.4; sodium benzoate 0.4; sodium chloride 0.9; citric acid, perfume q.s.; water to 100.

ST cosmetic cleansing skin hair lauryl alc dicaprylyl ether carbonate

IT Surfactants

(amphoteric; cosmetic cleansing formulations containing dicaprylyl ether in combination with lauryl alc.)

IT Surfactants

(anionic; cosmetic cleansing formulations containing dicaprylyl ether in combination with lauryl alc.)

IT Surfactants

(cationic; cosmetic cleansing formulations containing dicaprylyl ether in combination with lauryl alc.)

IT Cosmetics

(cleansing; cosmetic cleansing formulations containing dicaprylyl ether in combination with lauryl alc.)

IT Shampoos

(cosmetic cleansing formulations containing dicaprylyl ether in combination with lauryl alc.)

IT Surfactants

(nonionic; cosmetic cleansing formulations containing dicaprylyl ether in combination with lauryl alc.)

IT 36574-66-0D, N-coco acyl derivs.

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(Cocoamido Pr betaine; cosmetic cleansing formulations containing dicaprylyl ether in combination with lauryl alc.)

IT 112-53-8, Lauryl alcohol 629-82-3, Di-n-octyl ether 1680-31-5,

Dicaprylyl carbonate 26183-44-8 65497-29-2, Guar gum,

2-hydroxy-3-(trimethylammonio)propyl ether, chloride 81859-24-7,

Polyquaternium-10 672333-09-4, Cetiol LDO

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(cosmetic cleansing formulations containing dicaprylyl ether in combination with lauryl alc.)

L50 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2004:249278 HCAPLUS

DN 140:275740

ED Entered STN: 26 Mar 2004

TI Vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material

PA **Beiersdorf AG, Germany**

SO Ger. Gebrauchsmusterschrift, 19 pp., Addn. to Ger. 20,314,983.

CODEN: GGXXFR

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 20318886	U1	20040325	DE 2003-20318886	20030926
	DE 20314983	U1	20040318	DE 2003-20314983	20030926
PRAI	DE 2003-20314983	A2	20030926		
	DE 2001-10146802	A1	20010922		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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DE 20318886 ICM A61K007-00  
 DE 20318886 ECLA A61K008/06; A61K008/37C; A61K008/67H; A61K008/86  
 DE 20314983 ECLA A61K008/34C; A61K008/37C; A61K008/67H; A61K008/86;  
 A61Q019/00

AB The invention concerns O/W emulsions as skin care products that include an emulsifier system composed of PEG-stearate and glyceryl stearate and ascorbic acid or an ascorbyl compound; the composition is packaged in a material that has an oxygen permeability of less than 1000 mL/m<sup>2</sup>xbarxd. The formulations further contain fatty alcs., thickeners, complexing agents, phytosterols, flavonoids, dicaprylyl carbonate, and/or tocopheryl acetate. The packaging material is aluminum or aluminum laminated with polyethylene. Thus an O/W cream contained (weight/weight%): glyceryl stearate 3; PEG-40 stearate 2; cetyl alc. 2; myristyl myristate 1; hydrogenated coco glycerides 2; **butylene glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate 1; ethylhexyl coco fatty acid ester 3; cyclomethicone 4; dicaprylyl ether 1; ethylhexyl methoxy cinnamate 5; butylmethoxy dibenzoyl methane 2; phenylimidazole sulfonic acid 1; salts (sodium chloride, magnesium chloride) 0.2; ascorbic acid 3; tocopherol acetate 1; trisodium EDTA 0.2; phenoxyethanol 0.3; paraben 0.4; distarch phosphate 1; **glycerin** 8; dyes 0.05; perfume q.s.; water to 100.

ST vitamin C skin emulsion emulsifier packaging oxygen impermeability aluminum

IT Alcohols, biological studies  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (C16-18; vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)

IT Alcohols, biological studies  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (fatty; vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)

IT Packaging materials  
 (gas-impermeable; vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)

IT Packaging materials  
 (laminated; vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)

IT Laminated materials  
 (packaging; vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)

IT Sterols  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (phytosterols; vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)

IT Complexing agents  
 Emulsifying agents  
 Impermeability  
 Permeability  
 Thickening agents  
 (vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)

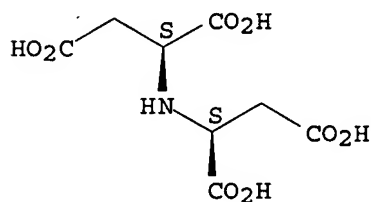
IT Flavonoids  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (impermeability; vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (laminated with aluminum, packaging material; vitamin C-containing skin

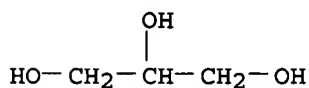
- care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)
- IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (packaging material; vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)
- IT 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 58-95-7, Tocopheryl acetate 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 150-38-9, Trisodium EDTA 661-19-8, Behenyl alcohol 1680-31-5, Dicaprylyl carbonate 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9004-99-3, PEG-stearate 11099-07-3, Glyceryl stearate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 27119-07-9 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 302337-36-6, L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, sodium salt  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)
- IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)
- IT 302337-36-6, L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, sodium salt  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)
- RN 302337-36-6 HCAPLUS  
 CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



●x Na

- IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (vitamin C-containing skin care products packaged in oxygen-impermeable material)
- RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



ED Entered STN: 04 Jan 2004  
 TI Antimicrobial compositions, products and methods employing same  
 IN Saud, Abel; Pan, Robert Ya-lin; Moese, Rosa Laura  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM A61K031-70  
 ICS A61K007-06; A61K007-11; A61K007-075; A61K007-08; A61K031-375;  
 A61K031-19  
 NCL 424070160; 424070230; 424070240; 514023000; 514474000; 514574000  
 CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 10, 46, 62

## FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004001797	A1	20040101	US 2002-177445	20020621
	US 2003235550	A1	20031225	US 2002-263211	20021002
	WO 2004000016	A2	20031231	WO 2003-US19718	20030620
	WO 2004000016	A3	20040429		
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				
	CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				
	GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				
	LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,				
	PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR,				
	TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,				
	KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,				
	FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,				
	BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI	US 2002-177445	A2	20020621		
	US 2002-263211	A	20021002		

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2004001797	ICM	A61K031-70
	ICS	A61K007-06; A61K007-11; A61K007-075; A61K007-08; A61K031-375; A61K031-19
	NCL	424070160; 424070230; 424070240; 514023000; 514474000; 514574000

AB Antimicrobial compns. that provide enhanced immediate and residual anti-viral and antibacterial efficacy against rhinovirus, rotavirus, Gram-pos. bacteria, Gram-neg. bacteria and their combinations are provided. More specifically, antimicrobial compns. comprise an organic acid or organic acid mixture, a specific short-chain anionic surfactant with branching or a large head group, and, optionally, a calcium ion scavenger and/or anti-foam agent. Further, products incorporating the antimicrobial compns. and methods of using the antimicrobial compns. and products, e.g., personal and household care products, are disclosed. For example, an antimicrobial composition contained sodium octyl glyceryl sulfonate 0.5, sodium pyrrolidone carboxylate 0.5, gluconic acid 1.5, hydrogenated castor oil 0.1, perfume 0.05-0.1, and 1N NaOH for pH adjusting 3.0 parts, resp.

ST org acid anionic surfactant topical antimicrobial; household personal care antimicrobial compn

IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (alkyl esters; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Ethers, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device

component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (alkyl glyceryl, sulfonates; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (alkylbenzyl dimethyl, chlorides; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Natural products, pharmaceutical  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (aloe; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

and

IT Surfactants  
 (anionic, short-chain; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Antifoaming agents  
 Antimicrobial agents  
 Bath preparations  
 Deodorants  
 Deodorants (personal)  
 Disposable diapers  
 Firmicutes  
 Gram-negative bacteria  
 Rhinovirus  
 Rotavirus  
 Shampoos  
 (antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Soaps  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Alcohols, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Scavengers  
 (calcium; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Detergents  
 (cleaning compns., household; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Detergents  
 (dishwashing; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Hydrocarbon oils  
 Paraffin oils  
 Polyolefins  
 Polysiloxanes, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL



(Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (emulsions, antifoam; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Waxes  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (floor; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Bath preparations  
 (gels; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Castor oil  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (hydrogenated; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Detergents  
 (laundry; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Cosmetics  
 (lotions; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Acids, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (organic; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Alcohols, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (polyhydric; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Medical goods  
 (sanitary napkins; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Hand Skin  
 (sanitizers; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (sulfo; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Antibacterial agents  
 (surgical; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Paper  
 (tissue, facial; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Paper  
 (tissue, toilet; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (topical; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant,

and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Household furnishings  
Paper  
(towels; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT Medical goods  
(wipes; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 56-86-0, Glutamic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 71-23-8, Propanol, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 89-78-1, Menthol 98-79-3, Pyroglutamic acid 107-36-8D, Isethionic acid, alkyl esters 110-94-1, Glutaric acid 124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 931-17-9, 1,2-Cyclohexanediol 1471-29-0 1559-35-9 3198-32-1D, Benzenesulfonate, alkyl esters 3971-29-7, 1,2-Cyclohexanedimethanol 5138-18-1D, Sulfo succinic acid, alkyl derivs., monoesters 5329-14-6D, Amidosulfonic acid, alkyl esters 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, secondary alkyl esters 10020-43-6 13598-36-2D, Phosphonic acid, alkyl esters 28063-17-4 28874-51-3 60851-87-8 70445-33-9 152689-66-2 161627-16-3 639066-78-7 639066-80-1  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

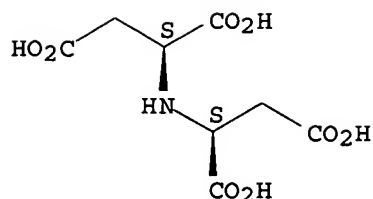
IT 60-00-4, Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 139-13-9, Nitrilotriacetic acid 2466-09-3, Pyrophosphoric acid 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7408-18-6, Oxydisuccinic acid **7408-20-0**, **Iminodisuccinic acid** 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 29132-58-9, Acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer 41035-84-1 119739-94-5 119739-95-6  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(calcium ion scavenger; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(scavengers; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

IT **7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid**  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(calcium ion scavenger; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant, and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoam agent)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS  
CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L50 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:1007581 HCAPLUS  
 DN 140:65296  
 ED Entered STN: 28 Dec 2003  
 TI Antimicrobial compositions, products and methods employing same  
 IN Pan, Robert Ya-Lin; Moese, Rosa Laura; Saud, Abel  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 177,445.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM A61K031-70  
 ICS A61K007-06; A61K007-11; A61K007-075; A61K007-08; A61K031-375;  
 A61K031-19  
 NCL 424070160; 424070230; 424070240; 514023000; 514474000; 514574000  
 CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 1, 46, 62

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003235550	A1	20031225	US 2002-263211	20021002
	US 2004001797	A1	20040101	US 2002-177445	20020621
	WO 2004000016	A2	20031231	WO 2003-US19718	20030620
	WO 2004000016	A3	20040429		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI	US 2002-177445	A2	20020621		
	US 2002-263211	A	20021002		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2003235550	ICM	A61K031-70
	ICS	A61K007-06; A61K007-11; A61K007-075; A61K007-08; A61K031-375; A61K031-19
	NCL	424070160; 424070230; 424070240; 514023000; 514474000; 514574000

AB Antimicrobial compns. that provide enhanced immediate and residual anti-viral and antibacterial efficacy against rhinovirus, rotavirus, Gram-pos. bacteria, Gram-neg. bacteria and combinations thereof. More specifically, antimicrobial compns. comprising an organic acid or organic acid mixture, a specific short-chain anionic surfactant with branching or a large head group, and, optionally, a calcium ion scavenger and/or anti-foam agent. Further, products incorporating the antimicrobial compns. of the present invention and methods of using the antimicrobial compns. and

products disclosed herein. For example, a concentrated antimicrobial composition contained sodium octyl glyceryl sulfonate 15, gluconic acid 15, hydrogenated castor oil 1.0, perfume 0.05-0.1, citric acid 5, Me cellulose 1.0, and 1N NaOH for pH adjusting 3.0 parts, resp.

ST topical antimicrobial anionic surfactant calcium scavenger org acid;  
household personal care antimicrobial compn

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(alkylbenzyl dimethyl, chlorides; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Allergy  
(allergic dermatitis, prevention and treatment of; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Dermatitis  
(allergic, prevention and treatment of; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Surfactants  
(anionic; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents  
Antibacterial agents  
Antifoaming agents  
Antimicrobial agents  
Antiviral agents  
Bath preparations  
Cosmetics  
Deodorants  
Deodorants (personal)  
Diapers  
Firmicutes  
Gram-negative bacteria  
Respiratory syncytial virus  
Rhinovirus  
Rotavirus  
Shampoos  
(antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Alcohols, biological studies  
Carboxylic acids, biological studies  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Soaps  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Detergents  
(cleaning compns.; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Detergents  
(dishwashing; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

agent)

IT Hydrocarbon oils  
Paraffin oils  
Polyolefins  
Polysiloxanes, biological studies  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(emulsion, antifoam agent; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Waxes  
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
(floor; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Bath preparations  
(gels; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Castor oil  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(hydrogenated; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Skin, disease  
(insect bite, prevention and treatment of; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Cosmetics  
(lotions; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Acids, biological studies  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(organic; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Alcohols, biological studies  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(polyhydric; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Common cold  
Dermatitis  
Diarrhea  
Respiratory tract, disease  
(prevention and treatment of; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Skin, disease  
(rash, prevention and treatment of; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Medical goods  
(sanitary napkins; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Hand

Skin  
 (sanitizer; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Disinfectants  
 (surgical; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Paper  
 (tissue, facial; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Paper  
 (toilet; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (topical; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Household furnishings  
 Paper  
 (towels; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT Medical goods  
 (wipes; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 56-86-0, Glutamic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 60-00-4, Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, biological studies 71-23-8, Propanol, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 89-78-1, Menthol 90-80-2, Gluconolactone 98-79-3, Pyroglutamic acid 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-94-1, Glutaric acid 124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 139-13-9, Nitritotriacetic acid 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 931-17-9, 1,2-Cyclohexanediol 1559-35-9 2466-09-3, Pyrophosphoric acid 3971-29-7, 1,2-Cyclohexanedimethanol 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7408-18-6, Oxydisuccinic acid 7408-20-0, **Iminodisuccinic acid** 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 10020-43-6 10438-94-5 17226-43-6 28874-51-3 29132-58-9, Acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer 29387-89-1 41035-84-1, N-Carboxymethylaspartic acid 70445-33-9 119739-94-5 119739-95-6 152689-66-2 161627-16-3  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

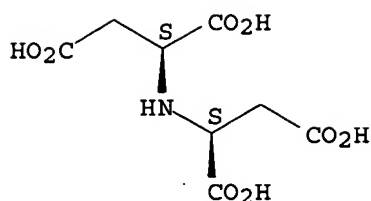
IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (scavenger; antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

IT **7408-20-0, Iminodisuccinic acid**  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (antimicrobial compns. containing organic acid, anionic surfactant and optionally calcium ion scavenger and/or antifoaming agent)

RN 7408-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L50 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:648250 HCAPLUS  
 DN 139:182031  
 ED Entered STN: 20 Aug 2003  
 TI Light duty liquid cleaning compositions having improved preservative system  
 IN Drapier, Julien; Mertens, Baudouin  
 PA Colgate-Palmolive Company, USA  
 SO U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,562,773.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM C11D001-66  
 ICS C11D017-00

NCL 510238000; 510424000; 510426000; 510428000; 510420000; 510480000;  
 510499000; 510500000; 510503000; 510508000

CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6608013	B1	20030819	US 2003-382001	20030305
	US 6489280	B1	20021203	US 2002-228326	20020826
	US 6562773	B1	20030513	US 2002-292287	20021112
PRAI	US 2002-228326	A2	20020826		
	US 2002-292287	A2	20021112		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 6608013	ICM	C11D001-66
	ICS	C11D017-00
	NCL	510238000; 510424000; 510426000; 510428000; 510420000; 510480000; 510499000; 510500000; 510503000; 510508000
US 6608013	ECLA	C11D001/83; C11D003/00B13; C11D003/02S; C11D003/33; C11D003/37B2
US 6489280	ECLA	C11D001/83; C11D003/02S; C11D003/33; C11D003/37B2; C11D003/00B13
US 6562773	ECLA	C11D001/83; C11D003/00B13; C11D003/02S; C11D003/33; C11D003/37B2

AB A light duty liquid cleaning composition with desirable cleansing properties and

mildness to the human skin, comprises approx. by weight: (a) 5% to 30% of a paraffin or a linear alkyl benzene sulfonate surfactant; (b) 0.5% to 15% of at least one other surfactant selected from the group consisting of polyglucoside, amine oxide, and mixts. thereof; (c) 0.001% to 0.4% of 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol; (d) 0.01% to 0.3% of a preservative potentiator, such as tetrasodium iminodisuccinate; and (e) the balance being water, wherein said composition does not contain gluconic acid, ethylene diaminetetraacetate sodium salt, 5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane, any abrasives, silicas, alkaline earth metal carbonates, alkyl glycine surfactants, cyclic imidinium surfactants, alkali metal carbonates, or more than 3% by weight of a fatty acid or salt thereof.

ST detergent liq preservative Bronopol

IT Preservatives  
(light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Detergents  
(liquid; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Polysaccharides, uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(polyglucosides, surfactant; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Amine oxides  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(surfactant; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT 52-51-7, 2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol 6440-58-0, 1,3-Dimethylol-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 37406-24-9, Tetrasodium iminodisuccinate 161300-73-8D, derivative  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, uses 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, uses 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, uses 1300-72-7, Sodium xylene sulfonate  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(solubilizing agent; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT 98-11-3D, Benzene sulfonic acid, paraffin or linear alkyl derivative  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(surfactant; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Deleo; US 6340663 B1 2002 HCAPLUS

(2) Drapier; US 6537956 B1 2003 HCAPLUS

(3) Mertens; US 6455487 B1 2002

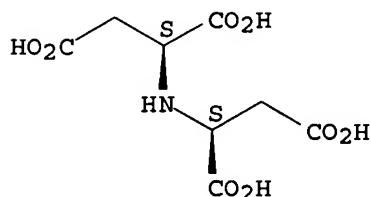
(4) Mertens; US 6518232 B1 2003

IT 37406-24-9, Tetrasodium iminodisuccinate  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

RN 37406-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

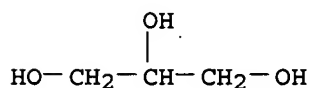


● 4 Na

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(solubilizing agent; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved



preservative system)  
 RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L50 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:373790 HCAPLUS  
 DN 138:343501  
 ED Entered STN: 16 May 2003  
 TI Cosmetic and dermatological sunscreen compositions comprising  
 hydroxybenzophenones and **iminodisuccinic acid** or its  
 salts  
 IN Goeppel, Anja; Schulz, Jens  
 PA Beiersdorf AG, Germany  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 IC ICM A61K007-42  
 ICS A61K007-48  
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)  
 FAN.CNT 1

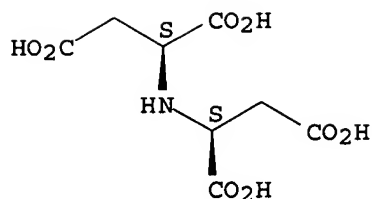
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1310236	A1	20030514	EP 2002-23511	20021022
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
DE 10155965	A1	20030522	DE 2001-10155965	20011109
PRAI DE 2001-10155965	A	20011109		

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 1310236	ICM	A61K007-42
	ICS	A61K007-48
EP 1310236	ECLA	A61K008/35; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08; A61K008/41H; A61K008/42; A61K008/44
DE 10155965	ECLA	A61K008/35; A61K008/41H; A61K008/42; A61K008/44; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08

AB The invention concerns sunscreen compns. that contain hydroxybenzophenones  
 and **iminodisuccinic acid** or its salts; the compns.  
 excel synergetic effect. Other sunscreens can be added. Thus an O/W  
 sunscreen contained (weight/weight%): **glycerin** monostearate 0.50;  
 glyceryl stearate citrate 2.00; PEG-40-stearate 0.50; aminobenzophenone  
 4.00; Bu methoxydibenzoyl methane 2.00; ethylhexyl triazone 4.00; Parsol  
 SLX 3.50; 4-methylbezylidene camphor 4.00; Mexoryl SX 0.25; bisimidazylate  
 1.00; phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 0.50; Titanium dioxide MT-100 TV  
 1.00; **butylene glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate 5.00;  
 cyclomethicone 2.00; PVP hexadecene copolymer 0.50; **glycerin**  
 3.00; Xanthan gum 0.15; Vitamin E acetate 0.50;  $\alpha$ -glucosylrutin  
 0.35; Baypure CX 100 0.30; trisodium EDTA 0.10; methylparaben 0.15;  
 phenoxyethanol 1.00; perfume 0.20; water to 100.  
 ST sunscreen hydroxybenzophenone iminodisuccinate synergism  
 IT Skin, disease  
 (aging; cosmetic and dermatol. sunscreen compns. comprising  
 hydroxybenzophenones and **iminodisuccinic acid** or  
 its salts)  
 IT Sunscreens

Absolute stereochemistry.



L50 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:368597 HCAPLUS  
 DN 138:355519  
 ED Entered STN: 14 May 2003  
 TI Light duty liquid cleaning compositions having improved preservative system  
 IN Drapier, Julien; Mertens, Baudouin  
 PA Colgate-Palmolive Company, USA  
 SO U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,489,280.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM C11D017-00  
 NCL 510238000; 510424000; 510426000; 510428000; 510470000; 510480000;  
 510499000; 510500000; 520503000; 520588000  
 CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)  
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6562773	B1	20030513	US 2002-292287	20021112
	US 6489280	B1	20021203	US 2002-228326	20020826
	US 6608013	B1	20030819	US 2003-382001	20030305
PRAI	US 2002-228326	A2	20020826		
	US 2002-292287	A2	20021112		

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 6562773	ICM	C11D017-00
	NCL	510238000; 510424000; 510426000; 510428000; 510470000; 510480000; 510499000; 510500000; 520503000; 520588000
US 6562773	ECLA	C11D001/83; C11D003/00B13; C11D003/02S; C11D003/33; C11D003/37B2
US 6489280	ECLA	C11D001/83; C11D003/02S; C11D003/33; C11D003/37B2; C11D003/00B13
US 6608013	ECLA	C11D001/83; C11D003/00B13; C11D003/02S; C11D003/33; C11D003/37B2

AB A light duty liquid detergent with desirable cleansing properties and mildness to the skin comprises at least two surfactants, an improved preservative system, and water. For example, a cleanser contained C14-16 paraffin sulfonate sodium salt 25, C13-14 AEOS 2:1 EP 4, polyethylene glycol 1, MgSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O 1, nonionic C9-11 EO 4.5, **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate** 0.081, bronopol 0.01, and water balance to 100 %.

ST liq detergent preservative bromonitropropanediol iminodisuccinate

IT Sulfonic acids, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (1-alkenesulfonic, salts; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Amides, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (N-(hydroxyalkyl); light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Sulfonic acids, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (alkanesulfonic, salts; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Glycosides  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (alkyl polyglycosides; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Amine oxides  
 Polyoxyalkylenes, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Detergents  
 (liquid; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Surfactants  
 (zwitterionic; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT 52-51-7, 2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol 56-81-5,  
**Glycerol**, uses 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, uses 64-17-5,  
 Ethanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol,  
 uses 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, uses 1300-72-7, Sodium xylene  
 sulfonate 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl esters 10034-99-8,  
 Magnesium sulfate heptahydrate 13845-18-6, Sodium aminosulfonate  
 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 37406-24-9, **Tetrasodium  
 iminodisuccinate**  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

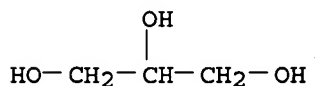
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE  
 (1) Deleo; US 6340663 B1 2002 HCAPLUS  
 (2) Mertens; US 6455487 B1 2002  
 (3) Robbins; US 6159916 A 2000 HCAPLUS

IT 56-81-5, **Glycerol**, uses 37406-24-9,  
**Tetrasodium iminodisuccinate**  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS

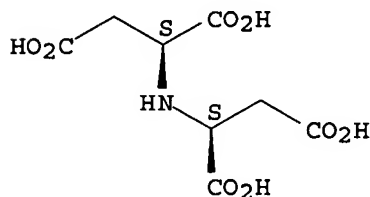
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 37406-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L50 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:356204 HCAPLUS  
 DN 138:343493  
 ED Entered STN: 09 May 2003  
 TI **Glycerin**-containing oil-in-water cosmetic and dermatological formulations  
 IN **Nielsen, Jens; Kroepke, Rainer**  
 PA **Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany**  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 IC ICM A61K007-00  
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003037277	A1	20030508	WO 2002-EP11792	20021022
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
	DE 10152304	A1	20030508	DE 2001-10152304	20011026
	EP 1446091	A1	20040818	EP 2002-785269	20021022
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	US 2004258654	A1	20041223	US 2004-832837	20040426
PRAI	DE 2001-10152304	A	20011026		
	WO 2002-EP11792	W	20021022		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2003037277	ICM	A61K007-00
DE 10152304	ECLA	A61K008/06; A61K008/34C; A61K008/37C; A61K008/39; A61K008/86; A61K008/92; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08
US 2004258654	ECLA	A61K008/06; A61K008/34C; A61K008/37C; A61K008/39; A61K008/86; A61K008/92; A61Q017/04; A61Q019/08

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. topical formulations, in the form of oil-in-water emulsions containing 0.05 to 2 weight/weight % one or several

ethoxylated fatty acid esters selected from the group comprising PEG-5 to PEG-100 stearates combined with (A) 0.1 to 6 weight/weight % **glycerol** monostearate, or combined with (B) 0.1 to 8 weight/weight % one or several C16-C18 fatty alcs., or combined with (C) 0.1 to 6 weight/weight % **glycerol** monostearate and 0.1 to 8 weight/weight % one or several C16-C18 fatty alcs. The formulations also have a content of 0.5 to 20 weight/weight % **glycerin** and 0 weight/weight %, in particular 0.1 to 30 weight/weight % one or several lipids having a polarity index of 5-30 mN/m, in particular 10-25 mN/m, the range of the index being also applicable to the lipid mixts., as well as water and optionally active agents, adjuvants and/or additives. Thus a composition contained (weight/weight%): PEG-1-stearate 0.5; glyceryl stearate

2; hydrogenated coco fatty glycerides 2; **butylene glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate 1; ethylhexyl coco fatty acid ester 3; vaseline 4; dicaprylether 1; ethylhexylmethoxycinnamate 3; Bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol methoxyphenyltriazine 1; ubiquinone Q10 0.05; **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate** 0.1; **glycerin** 0.7; preservatives, perfume, thickeners, pH adjusting solution, solubilizer q.s.; water to 100.  
 ST cosmetics **glycerin glycerol** monostearate oil water emulsion skin aging  
 IT Alcohols, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (C16-18; **glycerin**-containing oil-in-water cosmetic and dermatol.  
 formulations)

IT Skin, disease  
 (aging; **glycerin**-containing oil-in-water cosmetic and dermatol.  
 formulations)

IT Cosmetics  
 Drug delivery systems  
 (emulsions; **glycerin**-containing oil-in-water cosmetic and  
 dermatol. formulations)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ethoxylated; **glycerin**-containing oil-in-water cosmetic and  
 dermatol. formulations)

IT Cosmetics  
 (moisturizers; **glycerin**-containing oil-in-water cosmetic and  
 dermatol. formulations)

IT Emulsions  
 (oil-in-water; **glycerin**-containing oil-in-water cosmetic and  
 dermatol. formulations)

IT Polarity  
 (polarity index; **glycerin**-containing oil-in-water cosmetic and  
 dermatol. formulations)

IT 56-81-5, **Glycerin**, biological studies 68-26-8, Retinol  
 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 9004-99-3,  
 PEG-stearate 31566-31-1, **Glycerol** monostearate 36653-82-4,  
 Cetylalcohol 130603-71-3,  $\alpha$ -Glucosylrutin  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (**glycerin**-containing oil-in-water cosmetic and dermatol.  
 formulations)

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

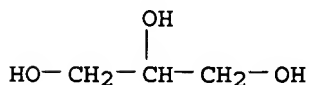
RE

(1) Beiersdorf Ag; DE 10063660 A 2002 HCAPLUS  
 (2) Beiersdorf Ag; EP 1216683 A 2002 HCAPLUS  
 (3) Beiersdorf Ag; EP 1216684 A 2002 HCAPLUS  
 (4) Beiersdorf Ag; EP 1281388 A 2003 HCAPLUS  
 (5) Beiersdorf Ag; EP 1281389 A 2003 HCAPLUS  
 (6) Beiersdorf Ag; EP 1281390 A 2003 HCAPLUS  
 (7) Gohla, S; US 5750124 A 1998 HCAPLUS  
 (8) Kawa, R; WO 02056842 A 2002 HCAPLUS  
 (9) Oreal; EP 1090626 A 2001 HCAPLUS

IT 56-81-5, **Glycerin**, biological studies  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (**glycerin**-containing oil-in-water cosmetic and dermatol.  
 formulations)

RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L50 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:921886 HCAPLUS  
 DN 138:5891  
 ED Entered STN: 04 Dec 2002  
 TI Light duty liquid cleaning compositions having improved preservative  
 system  
 IN Drapier, Julien; Mertens, Baudouin  
 PA Colgate-Palmolive Company, USA

SO U.S., 8 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM C11D001-66  
 ICS C11D017-00  
 NCL 510238000; 510424000; 510426000; 510428000; 510470000; 510480000;  
 510499000; 510500000; 510503000; 510508000  
 CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)  
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6489280	B1	20021203	US 2002-228326	20020826
	US 6562773	B1	20030513	US 2002-292287	20021112
	US 6608013	B1	20030819	US 2003-382001	20030305
PRAI	US 2002-228326	A2	20020826		
	US 2002-292287	A2	20021112		

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 6489280	ICM	C11D001-66
	ICS	C11D017-00
	NCL	510238000; 510424000; 510426000; 510428000; 510470000; 510480000; 510499000; 510500000; 510503000; 510508000
US 6489280	ECLA	C11D001/83; C11D003/02S; C11D003/33; C11D003/37B2; C11D003/00B13
US 6562773	ECLA	C11D001/83; C11D003/00B13; C11D003/02S; C11D003/33; C11D003/37B2
US 6608013	ECLA	C11D001/83; C11D003/00B13; C11D003/02S; C11D003/33; C11D003/37B2

AB A light duty liquid cleaning composition with desirable cleansing properties  
 and

mildness to the human skin, comprises approx. by weight: (a) 10% to 30% of an alkali metal salt of an anionic sulfonate surfactant; (b) 4% to 10% of an alkali metal salt of a C8-18 ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfate; (c) 0.1% to 6% of polyethylene glycol; (d) 2% to 14% of a nonionic surfactant; (e) 0.1% to 5% of an inorg. magnesium salt; (f) 0.001% to 0.4% of 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol; (g) 0.01% to 0.3% of a **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate**; and (h) the balance being water.

ST liq detergent compn anionic nonionic surfactant; alkali metal salt anionic sulfonate surfactant; ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfate alkali metal salt

IT Surfactants

(anionic, sulfonate, alkali metal salt; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT Detergents

(liquid; light duty, with improved preservative system)

IT Surfactants

(nonionic; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT 52-51-7, 2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 37406-24-9, **Tetrasodium iminodisuccinate**

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

IT 56-81-5, **Glycerol**, uses 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, uses 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, uses 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, uses 1300-72-7, Sodium xylene sulfonate

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(solubilizing agent; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved

preservative system)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Deleo; US 6340663 B1 2002 HCAPLUS

(2) Mertens; US 6455487 2002

(3) Robbins; US 6159916 A 2000 HCAPLUS

IT 37406-24-9, **Tetrasodium iminodisuccinate**

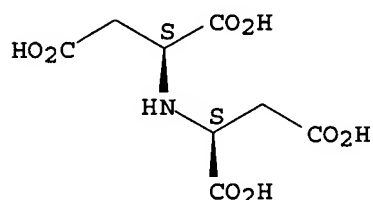
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

RN 37406-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Aspartic acid, N-[(1S)-1,2-dicarboxyethyl]-, tetrasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● 4 Na

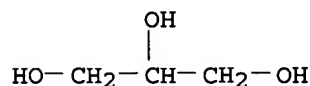
IT 56-81-5, **Glycerol**, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(solubilizing agent; light duty liquid cleaning compns. having improved preservative system)

RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> => fil wpix

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 07:50:43 ON 16 MAR 2005

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 MAR 2005 <20050311/UP>

MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200517 <200517/DW>

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 FOR FURTHER DETAILS: <http://www.thomsonderwent.com/dwpifv> <<<

>>> THE CPI AND EPI MANUAL CODES HAVE BEEN REVISED FROM UPDATE 200501.  
 PLEASE CHECK:  
<http://thomsonderwent.com/support/dwpioref/reftools/classification/code-revision/>  
 FOR DETAILS. <<<

=> d his 152-

(FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:14:46 ON 16 MAR 2005)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:14:53 ON 16 MAR 2005

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 07:15:46 ON 16 MAR 2005

L52	107 S	L24/BIX OR L25/BIX OR L26/BIX OR L27/BIX OR L28/BIX
L53	38 S	(IMINO DI SUCCIN? OR IMINODI SUCCIN? OR IMINO DISUCCIN?)/BIX E IMINODISUCCINIC ACID/DCN E E3+ALL
L54	67 S	E2 E TETRASODIUM IMINODISUCCINIC ACID/DCN
L55	138 S	L52-L54
L56	25 S	L31/BIX AND L55 E GLYCEROL/DCN E E3+ALL
L57	4 S	(E2 OR 0113/DRN) AND L55 E SORBITOL/DCN E E3+ALL
L58	2 S	(E2 OR 0032/DRN) AND L55 E BUTYLENE GLYCOL/DCN E E4+ALL
L59	0 S	(E2 OR 1390/DRN) AND L55
L60	0 S	(E4 OR 0831/DRN) AND L55
L61	1 S	(E6 OR 0908/DRN) AND L55
L62	0 S	(E8 OR 1312/DRN) AND L55
L63	25 S	L56-L62
L64	14 S	L63 AND A61K007-48/IPC
L65	0 S	L63 AND A61K007-50/IPC
L66	1 S	L63 AND A61P017/IPC
L67	15 S	L63 AND (P930? OR P940? OR Q262 OR Q263)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
L68	20 S	L63 AND (D08-B? OR B12-L? OR C12-L? OR B14-R? OR C14-R? OR B1
L69	20 S	L64-L68
L70	5 S	L63 NOT L69
L71	25 S	L69,L70
L72	1 S	L71 AND PY<=2001
L73	17 S	L71 AND PRY<=2001
L74	17 S	L71 AND AY<=2001
L75	1 S	L1 E KROPKE R/AU
L76	38 S	E3 E KROEPKE R/AU
L77	167 S	E3 E KREOPKE R/AU E NIELSEN J/AU
L78	400 S	E3-E29 E GOPPEL A/AU
L79	21 S	E3 E GOEPPPEL A/AU
L80	64 S	E3 E GEOPPEL A/AU
L81	1 S	E3 E KRANZ A/AU

L82 24 S E3-E6  
     E KRAENZ A/AU  
     E DORSCHNER A/AU  
 L83 5 S E3  
     E DOERSCHNER A/AU  
 L84 50 S E3  
     E DEORSCHNER A/AU  
 L85 14 S L55 AND L76-L84  
 L86 13 S L85 AND L71  
 L87 1 S L75 AND L86  
     E RAOLDA/DCN  
     E RAOLDA/DCN  
 L88 22 S E3-E8  
 L89 144 S L88,L55  
 L90 26 S L31/BIX AND L89  
 L91 5 S L89 AND (0113 OR 0032 OR 1390 OR 0831 OR 0908 OR 1312)/DRN  
 L92 5 S L89 AND (R00113 OR R00032 OR R01390 OR R00831 OR R00908 OR R  
 L93 26 S L90-L92,L71,L75  
 L94 13 S L93 AND L75-L84  
 L95 14 S L85,L94  
 L96 17 S L93-L95 AND L72-L74  
 L97 9 S L93 NOT L96

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 07:50:43 ON 16 MAR 2005

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L96 ANSWER 1 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2003-578999 [55] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-156966  
 TI Topical cosmetic or dermatological oil-in-water emulsion for moisturizing  
 the skin, contains a polyethylene glycol-5- or -10-stearate composition  
 together with **glycerol** and lipids.  
 DC A25 A96 D21 E19  
 IN KROEPKE, R; NIELSEN, J; KROPKE, R  
 PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG  
 CYC 32  
 PI DE 10152304 A1 20030508 (200355)\* 14 A61K007-00  
 WO 2003037277 A1 20030508 (200355) GE A61K007-00  
 RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK  
 TR  
 W: JP US  
 EP 1446091 A1 20040818 (200454) GE A61K007-00  
 R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC  
 MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR  
 US 2004258654 A1 20041223 (200504) A61K007-32  
 ADT DE 10152304 A1 DE 2001-10152304 20011026; WO 2003037277 A1 WO  
 2002-EP11792 20021022; EP 1446091 A1 EP 2002-785269 20021022, WO  
 2002-EP11792 20021022; US 2004258654 A1 Cont of WO 2002-EP11792 20021022,  
 US 2004-832837 20040426  
 FDT EP 1446091 A1 Based on WO 2003037277  
 PRAI DE 2001-10152304 20011026  
 IC ICM A61K007-00; A61K007-32  
 ICS A61K007-075; A61K007-08; **A61K007-48**  
 AB DE 10152304 A UPAB: 20030828  
 NOVELTY - A cosmetic or dermatological topical oil-in-water emulsion  
 contains by wt:  
 (A) polyethylene glycol (PEG)-5- or -10-stearate in combination with  
 (i) glyceryl monostearate (0.1-6%) and/or (ii) a 16-18C fatty alcohol  
 (0.1-8%);  
 (B) **glycerol** (0.5-20%);  
 (C) a lipid (mixture) of polarity index 5-30 (especially 10-25) mN/m  
 (0, especially 0.1-30,%);

(D) water; and optionally

(E) active materials, additives and/or auxiliaries.

USE - Claimed uses are in improving skin moisturization and in treating or preventing skin ageing and wrinkling, disclosed applications being as face or body creams, decorative cosmetics and medicinal preparations.

ADVANTAGE - The emulsion combines (i) low emulsifier content with reduced stickiness and reduced skin irritation and (ii) increased skin compatibility and moisturizing effectiveness.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A10-E07; A12-V01; A12-V04C; D08-B09A; E10-E04G; E10-E04H;  
E10-E04K

TECH UPTX: 20030828

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compositions: The composition comprises by wt. PEG-5- or PEG-10-stearate (0.2-1%) in combination with (i) (0.5-3%) and/or (ii) 0.5-4%; (B) (1-10%); and (C) (0, especially 0.5-20,%). Also present is coenzyme Q10 and/or alpha-glucocosylrutin or retinol.

ABEX UPTX: 20030828

EXAMPLE - A cosmetic or dermatological topical oil-in-water (o/w) emulsion comprised by weight PEG-10 stearate (0.5%), glyceryl stearate (GMS) (2%), hydrogenated coconut fatty glyceride (2%), **butylene glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate (1%), ethylhexyl coconut fatty acid ester (3%), vaseline (4%), dicaprylyl ether (1%), ethylhexylmethoxy cinnamate (3%), ubiquinone (Q10) (0.05%), **tetra-sodium iminodisuccinate** (0.1%) and preservative, thickener, perfume, pH adjuster, solvent aid and water (balance).

L96 ANSWER 2 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2003-432501 [41] WPIX

DNC C2003-114506

TI Light-protective cosmetic or dermatological composition comprises synergistic combination of hydroxybenzophenone or derivative and **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.

DC D21 E19

IN KNUEPPEL, A; SCHULZ, J; GOEPPPEL, A

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 30

PI EP 1310236 A1 20030514 (200341)\* GE 22 A61K007-42

R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC  
MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

DE 10155965 A1 20030522 (200341) A61K007-40

ADT EP 1310236 A1 EP 2002-23511 20021022; DE 10155965 A1 DE 2001-10155965  
20011109

PRAI DE 2001-10155965 20011109

IC ICM A61K007-40; A61K007-42

ICS A61K007-48

AB EP 1310236 A UPAB: 20030630

NOVELTY - A light-protective cosmetic or dermatological composition comprises:

(A) a hydroxybenzophenone or derivative; and

(B) an **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.

USE - Claimed uses are as skin moisturizers or in treating damaged or aged skin.

ADVANTAGE - Component (B) acts as a synergist for (A) and the composition is water-resistant (both features claimed). The composition is also sand-repellent.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: D08-B01; D08-B09A; E10-A20B; E10-B02D8

TECH UPTX: 20030630

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compositions: Component (B) is present at 0.001-15 (especially 0.05-0.5) wt.%. The composition also comprises (i) further UV or broadband filters such as triazines, benzotriazoles or sulfonated water-soluble filters, including 4-(tert. butyl)-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane and 2,4-bis-((4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxy)-phenyl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine and (ii) flavone glycosides and/or vitamins or derivatives.

ABEX UPTX: 20030630

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Specific Component: (A) is 2-(4'-diethylamino-2'-hydroxybenzoyl)-benzoic acid hexyl ester.

EXAMPLE - An O/W sunscreen emulsion comprised Baypure CX 100 (RTM: **iminodisuccinic acid**) at 0.3 weight% as well as 2-(4'-diethylamino-2'-hydroxybenzoyl)-benzoic acid hexyl ester (aminobenzophenone) at 4 weight%, both in a composition comprising by weight **glycerol** monostearate SE (0.5 %), glyceryl stearate citrate (2 %), PEG-100 stearate (0.5 %), butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane (2 %), ethylhexyl triazone (4 %), Parsol SLX (RTM) (3.5 %), 4-methylbenzylidene camphor (4 %), Mexory SX (RTM) (0.25 %), bisimidacylate (1 %), phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid (0.5 %), titanium dioxide 'MT-100 TV' (1 %), **butyleneglycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate (5 %), cyclomethicone (2 %), PVP/hexadecene copolymer (0.5 %), **glycerol** (3 %), xanthan gum (0.15 %), vitamin E acetate (0.5 %), alpha-glucosylrutin (0.35 %), tri-sodium EDTA (0.1 %), methyl paraben (0.15 %), phenoxyethanol (1 %), perfume (0.2 %) and water (balance).

L96 ANSWER 3 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STM

AN 2003-421125 [39] WPIX

DNN N2003-336453 DNC C2003-110796

TI Biodegradable additive composition useful in fracturing subterranean formations during hydrocarbon recovery operations, comprises water, and chelants.

DC A97 E12 E19 H01 L01 Q49

IN CREWS, J B

PA (CREW-I) CREWS J B; (BAKO) BAKER HUGHES INC

CYC 101

PI WO 2003025340 A1 20030327 (200339)\* EN 23 E21B043-26

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU  
MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT  
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

US 2003119678 A1 20030626 (200343) C09K007-00

EP 1427910 A1 20040616 (200439) EN E21B043-26

R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC  
MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

NO 2004001123 A 20040318 (200444) E21B043-26

AU 2002336542 A1 20030401 (200452) E21B043-26

ADT WO 2003025340 A1 WO 2002-US29318 20020916; US 2003119678 A1

**Provisional US 2001-323572P 20010919**, US 2002-238072 20020909; EP  
1427910 A1 EP 2002-773397 20020916, WO 2002-US29318 20020916; NO  
2004001123 A WO 2002-US29318 20020916, NO 2004-1123 20040318; AU  
2002336542 A1 AU 2002-336542 20020916

FDT EP 1427910 A1 Based on WO 2003025340; AU 2002336542 A1 Based on WO  
2003025340

PRAI **US 2001-323572P 20010919**; US 2002-238072  
20020909

IC ICM C09K007-00; E21B043-26

AB WO2003025340 A UPAB: 20030619

NOVELTY - A biodegradable additive composition comprises (a) water; and  
(b) at least two of the chelants comprising sodium polyaspartate; sodium

iminodissuccinate; disodium hydroxyethyleneiminodiacetate; sodium gluconate; sodium glucoheptonate; sugar alcohols; monosaccharides; and disaccharides.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for fracturing a subterranean formation.

USE - Useful in fracturing subterranean formations during hydrocarbon recovery operations.

ADVANTAGE - The biodegradable additive composition can perform multiple functions in a fracturing operation.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a graph of a crosslink stability test of BoraFRAQ 30 (RTM; a gelling agent) at 175 deg. F showing the ability of various materials to chelate ferrous iron.

Dwg.1/4

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A12-W10B; E05-C; E05-L01; E05-M; E07-A02; E10-A07; E10-A20B; H01-C03; L01-A08; L01-K02

TECH UPTX: 20030619

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - CHEMICAL ENGINEERING - Preferred Condition: At least three of the chelants are included.

Preferred Function: The chelants improve the characteristics (carbonate or sulfate scale inhibition, demulsification, crosslink gel stabilization, carbonate or sulfate scale inhibitor, crosslink delay and/or enzyme breaker stabilization) of the biodegradable fracturing fluid composition.

Preferred Process: The method for fracturing a subterranean formation comprises providing a biodegradable fracturing fluid composition having a crosslinker comprising titanate, zirconate or borate crosslinkers and/or compounds that can generate these crosslinkers; at least two of the chelants comprising sodium polyaspartate; sodium iminodissuccinate; disodium hydroxyethyleneiminodiacetate; sodium gluconate; sodium glucoheptonate; sugar alcohols; monosaccharides; and disaccharides; water; and pumping the fracturing fluid down hole at a pressure that fractures a subterranean formation.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: At least one of the chelants comprises sodium iminodisuccinate and or disodium hydroxyethyleneiminodiacetate; sorbitol, mannitol or xylitol; or saccharides comprising glucose, fructose, mannose, galactose and/or lactose.

Preferred Composition: The biodegradable additive composition further comprises a solvent or surfactant comprising alkyl glycols, alkyl glycol ethers, alkyl pyrrolidones, alkyl succinates, alkyl glutamates, alkyl sarcosinates, alkyl carbonates, monoethanol, alkyl sorbitans or alkyl glucosides.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The surfactant can also comprise polyvinylpyrrolidone.

ABEX UPTX: 20030619

EXAMPLE - A biodegradable additive composition was made comprising sodium gluconate (30.0%); A-5D (RTM: sodium polyaspartate) (18.0%); VP-370 (RTM: iminodisuccinate) (2.0%); and water (balance). The chelant was added to a crude oil at 72 degrees F. The percent fractionation of the fluid phase breakout after 1 minute was 84. At 2 minutes, the percent fractionation of the fluid phase breakout was 100.

L96 ANSWER 4 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2003-344108 [33] WPIX

DNC C2003-090449

TI Synergistic repellent for insects and other pests, useful for protecting skin and hair, comprising combination of conventional repellent and antimicrobial agent as potentiating agent.

DC B03 C02 D21 D22 E11 E13

IN KROEPKE, R; LANZENDOERFER, G; SAUERMAN, G; VON THADEN, S; WOLF,

F

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 1

PI DE 10143080 A1 20030320 (200333)\* 22 A61K007-40

ADT DE 10143080 A1 DE 2001-10143080 20010903

PRAI DE 2001-10143080 20010903

IC ICM A61K007-40

AB DE 10143080 A UPAB: 20030526

NOVELTY - An active agent combination, for protecting against and/or repelling stinging or biting insects and/or other pests and/or parasites, comprises at least one repellent (I) and at least one antimicrobial agent (II).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(i) cosmetic or dermatological formulations containing the (I)/(II) combinations; and

(ii) the use of (II) for potentiating the activity of (i).

ACTIVITY - Insect repellent.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - The (I)/(II) combinations repel blood-sucking, biting and stinging insects and other pests and parasites (e.g. mites and ticks), and are useful in decorative or care cosmetic or dermatological compositions for protection of the skin or hair.

ADVANTAGE - (II) potentiates the repellent action of (I); i.e. the combinations of (I) and (II) have synergistic repellent action.

Dwg.0/0

FS

CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B05-B01M; B07-A02; B10-A07; B14-B05; B14-R01; B14-S09;  
C05-B01M; C07-A02; C10-A07; C14-B05; C14-S09; D08-B09A1;  
D09-E02; E05-G07; E07-A02A; E10-A07

TECH UPTX: 20030526

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (I) are compounds of the aminopropionate type. (II) are carbohydrates or their derivatives, preferably combinations of three or more agents, especially combinations of (a) fucose, raffinose and glucose, (b) glucose-6-phosphate, mannose-6-phosphate and mannose, (c) raffinose, N-acetyl-glucosamine and fucose, (d) mannose, rhamnose and fucose, (e) galactose, N-acetyl-glucosamine and fucose or (f) mannose, raffinose and galactose. The ratio of (I) to (II) is 1:10 to 10:1.

ABEX UPTX: 20030526

ADMINISTRATION - The (I)/(II) combinations are incorporated in cosmetic or dermatological formulations (e.g. pump or aerosol sprays, creams, ointments, tinctures, lotions, nail-care products or sticks) in amounts of 0.005-70 (especially 0.5-3) weight %.

EXAMPLE - A water-in-oil emulsion contained ethyl 3-(N-N-butyl-N-acetyl-amino)-propionate as insect repellent at 5 weight % and a combination of 0.5 weight % of each of fucose, raffinose and galactose as antimicrobial agents, together with 1.0 weight % triglycerol diisostearate, 1.0 weight % diglycerol di-polyhydroxystearate, 12.5 weight % paraffin oil, 8.0 weight % vaseline, 2.0 weight % hydrogenated coconut glycerides, 0.5 weight % decyl oleate, 0.5 weight %

octyldodecanol, 0.4 weight % aluminum stearate, 0.1 weight % dicaprylyl carbonate, 0.5 weight % hydrogenated castor oil, 0.5 weight % iminodisuccinic acid, 0.5 weight % magnesium sulfate, 3.0 weight % glycerol, 2.0 weight % ethanol, 2.0 weight % capric/caprylic triglyceride, 0.4 weight % methyl paraben, 0.3 weight % propyl paraben and

water

(plus perfume as required) to 100%.

L96 ANSWER 5 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2003-344101 [33] WPIX

DNC C2003-090448

TI Cosmetic or dermatological compositions useful as aftersun or skin care products, especially against acne, comprises lecithin- and/or chitosan and **iminodisuccinic acid**.

DC D21 E11 E16

IN KNUEPPEL, A; KROEPKE, R; LINDEMANN, W; NIELSEN, J

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 1

PI DE 10142932 A1 20030327 (200333)\* 7 A61K007-00

ADT DE 10142932 A1 DE 2001-10142932 20010901

PRAI DE 2001-10142932 20010901

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-48

AB DE 10142932 A UPAB: 20030526

NOVELTY - Cosmetic or dermatological compositions includes chitosan and/or lecithin, and **iminodisuccinic acid** or its salts.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological; Antiseborrheic. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The compositions are useful as aftersun or skin care products and as cleansing, care or treatment products for bad skin, especially against all forms of acne (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The **iminodisuccinic acid** improves the color, light and odor stability of the compositions (no data given).

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: D08-B09A1; E05-G09D; E10-B02D8

TECH UPTX: 20030526

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition comprises 0.05-5 weight percent (wt.%) **iminodisuccinic acid** (especially as the tetrasodium salt), 0.5-2.5 wt.% lecithin and 0.35-1.75 wt.% chitosan.

ABEX UPTX: 20030526

EXAMPLE - An oil-in-water emulsion comprises (weight%): chitosan (1), lecithin (1), paraffin oil (2.5), petrolatum (8), tetrapotassium iminodisuccinate (0.05), decyl oleate (0.5), octyldodecanol (0.5), dicaprylyl carbonate (0.1), **glycerol** (3), lactic acid (0.6), perfume (qs), ethanol (2), caprylic/capric triglyceride (2), methyl paraben (0.4), propyl paraben (0.3) and water (to 100).

L96 ANSWER 6 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2003-332877 [31] WPIX

DNC C2003-086301

TI Cosmetic and dermatological formulation used for moisturizing skin and protection from aging by light contains hydrophilic substance and dialkyl naphthalate compound.

DC B05 D21 E14

IN KNUEPPEL, A; WENDEL, V; GOEPPPEL, A; GOPPEL, A

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 25

PI WO 2003020235 A2 20030313 (200331)\* GE 32 A61K007-42

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK

TR

W: US

DE 10141472 A1 20030320 (200331) A61K007-40

EP 1423088 A2 20040602 (200436) GE A61K007-42

R: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

SK TR

US 2004247541 A1 20041209 (200481) A61K007-42

ADT WO 2003020235 A2 WO 2002-EP9374 20020822; DE 10141472 A1 DE 2001-10141472 20010829; EP 1423088 A2 EP 2002-779270 20020822, WO 2002-EP9374 20020822; US 2004247541 A1 Cont of WO 2002-EP9374 20020822, US 2004-789881 20040227

FDT EP 1423088 A2 Based on WO 2003020235

PRAI DE 2001-10141472 20010829

IC ICM A61K007-40; A61K007-42

ICS A61K007-48; A61K047-14

AB WO2003020235 A UPAB: 20030516

NOVELTY - Cosmetic and dermatological formulation contains at least one hydrophilic substance (I) and at least one dialkyl naphthalate compound (II).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Cosmetic and dermatological formulation contains at least one hydrophilic substance (I) and at least one dialkyl naphthalate compound of formula (II).

R1, R2 = 6-24C alkyl.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological.

No biological tests or results are given in the source material.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - Used for moisturizing skin and protecting skin from aging by light (all claimed), The formulation is used as a skin and hair care formulation, skin cleanser, shampoo and decorative cosmetic, barrier cream, day and night cream and as base for pharmaceutical formulations.

ADVANTAGE - (II) Increase the effectiveness and stability of hydrophilic substances in cosmetic or dermatological formulations and are good transport systems for them. The formulation can be stored for long periods.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: B04-A08; B04-A10; B04-C02D; B05-B01B; B06-H; B07-H; B10-A17; B10-A22; B10-B02; B10-C02; B10-D03; B10-E02; B10-E04; B10-F02; B10-G02; B14-N17C; B14-R01; B14-R05; D08-B01; D08-B03; D08-B09A1; D08-B09A3; D09-E01; D09-E03; E05-E02C; E06-H; E07-H; E10-A17B; E10-A22D; E10-B02; E10-C02; E10-D03; E10-E02U; E10-E04; E10-F02; E10-G02

TECH UPTX: 20030516

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The formulation contains 0.001-30 (preferably 0.01-20, especially 0.5-15) wt.% (II). (I) Comprises biotin, carnitine or its derivatives, creatine or its derivatives, folic acid, pyridoxine, niacinamide, polyphenols (preferably flavonoids, especially alpha-glucosylrutin), ascorbic acid or its derivatives, hamamelis, aloe vera, panthenol and/or amino-acids. The formulation also contains at least one UV filter substance comprising triazines, benzotriazoles, UV filters that are liquid at room temperature or organic and/or inorganic pigments. The formulation preferably contains at least one UV-A filter substance and/or a broad band filter comprising dibenzoylmethane derivatives (preferably 4-(tert.-butyl)-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane), 2,4-bis-((4-(2-ethyl-hexyloxy)-2-hydroxy)-phenyl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine and/or bis-sodium salt of phenylene-1,4-bis-(2-benzimidazolyl)-3,3'-5,5'-tetrasulfonic acid. The formulation also contains at least one fat-soluble substance, especially vitamin E and/or its derivatives.

ABEX UPTX: 20030516

EXAMPLE - An oil in water sun protection emulsion contained (in weight%): glyceryl monostearate SE (0.50), glyceryl stearate citrate (2.00), polyethylene glycol-40 stearate (0.50), cetyl alcohol (2.50), butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane (1.00), ethylhexyl triazone (4.00), diethylhexyl butamido triazone (1.00), phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid (0.50), bioctyltriazole (2.00), diethylhexyl 2,6-naphthalate (3.50), Titanium Dioxid MT-100Z (RTM; titanium dioxide particles with aluminum hydroxide/stearic acid coating) (1.00), butylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate (5.00), cyclomethicone (2.00), polyvinylpyrrolidone hexadecene copolymer (0.50), glycerol (3.00), xanthan gum (0.15), vitamin E acetate (0.50), alpha-glucosylrutin (0.25), methylparaben (0.15), phenoxyethanol (1.00), iminodisuccinic acid (0.35), perfume (0.20) and water (to 100).



L96 ANSWER 7 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2003-302807 [30] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-079505  
 TI Sand-repellent light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions based on oil-soluble UV filter materials also contain an **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.  
 DC D21 E19  
 IN **DOERSCHNER, A; KNUEPPEL, A; KRANZ, A; KROEPKE, R; GOEPPEL, A; KRANTZ, A**  
 PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG  
 CYC 30  
 PI EP 1285648 A2 20030226 (200330)\* GE 16 A61K007-42  
 R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC  
 MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR  
 DE 10140546 A1 20030306 (200330) A61K007-40  
 ADT EP 1285648 A2 EP 2002-16621 20020725; DE 10140546 A1 **DE 2001-10140546 20010817**  
 PRAI **DE 2001-10140546 20010817**  
 IC ICM A61K007-40; A61K007-42  
 ICS A61K007-00; **A61K007-48**  
 AB EP 1285648 A UPAB: 20030513  
 NOVELTY - Providing a light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions comprising an oil-soluble UV filter material and an **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions comprise:  
 (A) an oil-soluble UV filter material; and  
 (B) an **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.  
 USE - Claimed uses of the compositions are as skin moisturizers and as compositions for treating light-damaged skin.  
 ADVANTAGE - The compositions are sand-repellent and (A) and (B) act synergistically, with the light-shielding effect being greater than for compositions from which (B) is absent (claimed).  
 Dwg.0/0  
 FS CPI  
 FA AB; DCN  
 MC CPI: **D08-B09A1; D08-B09A3; E10-A24B; E10-B02A2; E10-E02D; E10-E02F1; E10-F02A1**  
 TECH UPTX: 20030513  
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compositions: The content of (B) is 0.001-15 (especially 0.05-5) wt.%. (B) is available eg as Iminosuccinate VP OC 370 (TM) or Baypure CX 100 (TM).  
 The composition also contains a triazine, benzotriazole or (in)organic pigment and also a further UV filter or broadband filter comprising a dibenzoylmethane derivative (especially 4-(tert. butyl)-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane), phenylene-1,4-bis-(2-benzimidazolyl)-3,3',5,5'-tetrasulfonic acid sodium salt, 1,4-(di-2-oxo-10-sulfo-3-bornylidenemethyl)-benzene or its salts or 2,4-bis-((4-(2-ethylhexoxy)-2-hydroxy)-phenyl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine.  
 Also present is a flavone glycoside, especially alpha-glycosylrutin and/or vitamin E or a derivative.  
 ABEX UPTX: 20030513  
 EXAMPLE - An oil-in-water sunscreen emulsion contained 0.3 weight% Baypure CX 100 (TM) (**iminodisuccinic acid**) together with by weight :  
 glycerolmonostearate (0.5 %), **glycerol** stearate citrate (2 %),  
 PEG-400 stearate (0.5 %), butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane (2 %), ethylhexyl triazone (4 %), Parsol SLX (TM) (UV filter) (3.5 %), 4-methylbenzylidene camphor (4 %), bisimidacylate (1 %), phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid (0.5 %), T-805 (TM) (titanium dioxide) (1 %), **butyleneglycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate (5 %), cyclomethicone (2 %), PVP hexadecene copolymer (0.5 %), **glycerol** (3 %), xanthan gum (0.15 %), vitamin E acetate (0.5 %), EDTA (0.1 %), methylparaben (0.15 %), phenoxyethanol (1

%), perfume (0.2 %) and water (balance).

L96 ANSWER 8 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2003-300824 [29] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-078477  
 TI Cosmetic and dermatological formulations, used as skin or face care, sun protection or after-sun product or decorative cosmetics, contain **iminodisuccinic acid** and/or salts and polyol.  
 DC D21 E17  
 IN **DOERSCHNER, A; KNUEPPEL, A; KRANZ, A; KROEPKE, R; NIELSEN, J; GOEPPPEL, A; DORSCHNER, A; GOPPEL, A; KROPKE, R**  
 PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG  
 CYC 26  
 PI WO 2003020239 A2 20030313 (200329)\* GE 11 A61K007-48 <--  
 RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR  
 W: JP US  
 DE 10142931 A1 20030327 (200329) A61K007-00  
 EP 1427388 A2 20040616 (200439) GE A61K007-48 <--  
 R: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SK TR  
 US 2004247631 A1 20041209 (200481) A61K007-00 <--  
 JP 2005502673 W 20050127 (200510) 28 A61K007-00  
 ADT WO 2003020239 A2 WO 2002-EP9577 20020828; DE 10142931 A1 DE 2001-10142931 20010901; EP 1427388 A2 EP 2002-774536 20020828, WO 2002-EP9577 20020828; US 2004247631 A1 Cont of WO 2002-EP9577 20020828, US 2004-790910 20040301; JP 2005502673 W WO 2002-EP9577 20020828, JP 2003-524548 20020828  
 FDT EP 1427388 A2 Based on WO 2003020239; JP 2005502673 W Based on WO 2003020239  
 PRAI DE 2001-10142931 20010901  
 IC ICM A61K007-00; A61K007-48  
 ICS A61K007-40; A61K007-42; A61K031-19; A61P017-00  
 AB WO2003020239 A UPAB: 20030505  
 NOVELTY - Cosmetic and/or dermatological formulations contain **iminodisuccinic acid** (I) and/or its salts and polyols (II), in addition to other active substances, ancillaries and additives.  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the use of (I) and/or its salts for increasing the skin moisturizing action of (II).  
 USE - The cosmetic and/or dermatological formulations are used as skin care, face care and sun protection products (all claimed), e.g. skin care cream, lotion, milk, salve, oil, balm and serum, decorative cosmetics or sun protection or after-sun product.  
 ADVANTAGE - **Iminodisuccinic acid** (I) and/or its salts increase the skin moisturizing action of polyols (II) (all claimed).  
 Dwg.0/0  
 FS CPI  
 FA AB; DCN  
 MC CPI: D08-B09A1; E10-A07; E10-B02D5; E10-E04H  
 TECH UPTX: 20030505  
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The formulations contain 0.001-15, preferably 0.01-10, especially 0.05-5 wt.% (I) and/or its salts and 3-65, preferably 5-25 wt.% (II).  
 ABEX UPTX: 20030505  
 SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - The use of tetrasodium disuccinate as (I) salt is specifically claimed. The use of **glycerol, sorbitol** and **butylene glycol** as polyol (II) is specifically claimed.  
 EXAMPLE - A water/oil emulsion contained (weight%) triglyceryl diisostearate (1.0), diglyceryl dipolyhydroxystearate (1.0), paraffin oil (12.5),

Vaseline (TM) (8.0), hydrogenated coco glycerides (2.0), decyl oleate (0.5), octyldodecanol (0.5), aluminum stearate (0.4), dicaprylyl carbonate (0.1), hydrogenated castor oil (0.5), **iminodisuccinic acid** (0.5), magnesium sulfate (0.5), **glycerol** (3.0), perfume (as required), ethanol (2.0), caprylic/capric acid triglyceride (2.0), methylparaben (0.4), propylparaben (0.3) and water (to 100).

L96 ANSWER 9 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2003-270136 [27] WPIX

DNC C2003-071091

TI Sand-repellent light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions based on water-soluble UV filter materials also contain an **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.

DC D21 E19

IN **DOERSCHNER, A;** KNUEPPEL, A; **KRANZ, A;** KROEPKE, R; **GOEPPPEL, A**

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 30

PI EP 1284129 A1 20030219 (200327)\* GE 21 A61K007-42

R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC  
MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

DE 10140540 A1 20030306 (200327) A61K007-40

ADT EP 1284129 A1 EP 2002-16605 20020725; DE 10140540 A1 **DE 2001-10140540 20010817**

PRAI **DE 2001-10140540 20010817**

IC ICM A61K007-40; A61K007-42

ICS **A61K007-48**

AB EP 1284129 A UPAB: 20030429

NOVELTY - Light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions comprise:

(A) a water-soluble UV filter material; and

(B) an **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.

USE - Claimed uses of the compositions are as skin moisturizers, shields against skin ageing and as compositions for treating light-damaged skin.

ADVANTAGE - The compositions are sand-repellent and (A) and (B) act synergistically, with the light-shielding effect being greater than for compositions from which (B) is absent (claimed).

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: **D08-B09A1; D08-B09A3;** E10-B01C1; E10-C02A;  
E10-E04K; E10-F02A2; E10-H01E

TECH UPTX: 20030429

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compositions : The content of (B) is 0.001-15 (especially 0.05-5) wt.%. (B) is available e.g. as Iminosuccinate VP OC 370(TM) or Baypure CX 100(TM). The composition also contains a triazine, benzotriazole or (in)organic pigment and/or a UV filter or broadband filter comprising a dibenzoylmethane derivative, especially 4-(tert. butyl)-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane and/or 2,4-bis-((4-(2-ethylhexoxy)-2-hydroxy)-phenyl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine. Also present is a flavone glycoside, especially alpha-glycosylrutin and/or vitamin E or a derivative.

ABEX UPTX: 20030429

EXAMPLE - An oil-in-water sunscreen emulsion contained 1 weight%

Iminosuccinate VP OC 370(TM) (**iminodisuccinic acid**)

together with by weight : glycerolmonostearate (0.5%), **glycerol**

stearate citrate (3.5%), cetearyl sulfate (2%),

butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane (2%), ethylhexyl triazone (3%),

bisimidacylate (0.5%), dicaprylylether (3.5%), Silsoft Surface (TM)

(2.5%), xanthan gum (0.05%), vitamin E acetate (0.25%), Glydant(TM) (DMDM

hydantoin) (0.4%), methylparaben (0.25%), ethanol (1.5%) and water

(balance).

L96 ANSWER 10 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2003-268510 [26] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-070272  
 TI **Iminodisuccinic acid** and/or its salts are used as color- and light-stabilizers in cosmetic or dermatological formulation, e.g. skin or face care, sun protection or after-sun product or decorative cosmetic.

DC D21  
 IN KNUEPPEL, A; KROEPKE, R; NIELSEN, J; GOEPPPEL, A; GOPPEL, A; KROPKE, R  
 PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG  
 CYC 32  
 PI WO 2003020238 A1 20030313 (200326)\* GE 12 A61K007-48 <--  
 RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR  
 W: JP US  
 DE 10142927 A1 20030320 (200328) A61K007-00  
 EP 1427389 A1 20040616 (200439) GE A61K007-48 <--  
 R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR  
 US 2004228893 A1 20041118 (200477) A61K007-42  
 JP 2005504780 W 20050217 (200513) 20 A61K007-48 <--  
 ADT WO 2003020238 A1 WO 2002-EP9576 20020828; DE 10142927 A1 **DE 2001-10142927 20010901**; EP 1427389 A1 EP 2002-797633 20020828, WO 2002-EP9576 20020828; US 2004228893 A1 Cont of WO 2002-EP9576 20020828, US 2004-791354 20040301; JP 2005504780 W WO 2002-EP9576 20020828, JP 2003-524547 20020828  
 FDT EP 1427389 A1 Based on WO 2003020238; JP 2005504780 W Based on WO 2003020238  
 PRAI **DE 2001-10142927 20010901**  
 IC ICM A61K007-00; A61K007-42; **A61K007-48**  
 ICS A61K007-021; A61K007-40  
 AB WO2003020238 A UPAB: 20030428  
 NOVELTY - The use of **iminodisuccinic acid** (I) and/or its salts for increasing the color and light stability of cosmetic and/or dermatological formulations is claimed.  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:  
 (1) Use of (I) and/or its salts for increasing the color and light stability of cosmetic and/or dermatological formulations in transparent and/or translucent packs;  
 (2) Cosmetic and/or dermatological products, comprising the formulation and a transparent and/or translucent pack.  
 USE - The cosmetic and dermatological products are used as skin care, face care and sun protection products (all claimed), e.g. skin care cream, lotion, milk, salve, oil, balm and serum, decorative cosmetics or sun protection or after-sun product.  
 ADVANTAGE - Although consumers prefer transparent and translucent containers, cosmetic and dermatological formulations often have limited light- and color stability and must be protected from light. Adding **iminodisuccinic acid** and salts increases the color, light and odor stability, especially in transparent and/or translucent packs.  
 Dwg.0/0  
 FS CPI  
 FA AB  
 MC CPI: **D08-B09A1**; D09-E01  
 ABEX UPTX: 20030428  
 EXAMPLE - A formulation contained (weight%) glyceryl stearate citrate (2), myristyl myristate (1), stearyl alcohol (2), cetyl alcohol (1), hydrogenated coco fat glycerides (2), **butylene glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate (1), ethylhexyl cocoate (3), Vaseline (RTM) (4),

dicaprylyl ether (1), ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate (3), bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol-methoxyphenyltriazine (1), ubiquinone (Q10) (0.05), **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate** (0.1), phenoxyethanol (0.3), alkyl p-hydroxybenzoate (0.5), diazolidinylurea (0.25), iodopropynyl butyl carbamate (0.1), denatured ethanol (1), xanthan gum (0.1), polyacrylic acid (0.2), **glycerol** (8), water- and/or oil-soluble dyes (0.05), perfume (as required) and water (to 100).

L96 ANSWER 11 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2003-259270 [26] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-067793  
 TI Sand-repellent light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions based on triazine or derivative also contain **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.  
 DC D21 E19  
 IN **DOERSCHNER, A; KNUEPPEL, A; KRANZ, A; KROEPKE, R; GOEPPEL, A**  
 PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG  
 CYC 30  
 PI EP 1284132 A1 20030219 (200326)\* GE 22 A61K007-42  
 R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC  
 MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR  
 DE 10140537 A1 20030227 (200326) A61K007-40  
 ADT EP 1284132 A1 EP 2002-17994 20020812; DE 10140537 A1 **DE 2001-10140537 20010817**  
 PRAI **DE 2001-10140537 20010817**  
 IC ICM A61K007-40; A61K007-42  
 ICS **A61K007-48**  
 AB EP 1284132 A UPAB: 20030428  
 NOVELTY - Light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions comprise:  
 (A) a triazine or derivative; and  
 (B) an **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.  
 USE - Claimed uses of the compositions are as skin moisturizers, shields against skin ageing and as compositions for treating light-damaged skin.  
 ADVANTAGE - The compositions are sand-repellent and (A) and (B) act synergistically, with the light-shielding effect being greater than for compositions from which (B) is absent (claimed).  
 Dwg.0/0  
 FS CPI  
 FA AB; DCN  
 MC CPI: **D08-B09A1; D08-B09A3; E10-B01C1; E10-C02A; E10-E04K; E10-F02A2; E10-H01E**  
 TECH UPTX: 20030428  
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compositions : The content of (B) is 0.001-15 (especially 0.05-5) wt.%. (B) is available e.g. as Iminosuccinate VP OC 370(TM) or Baypure CX 100(TM). The compositions contain a benzotriazole, liquid UV-filter or (in)organic pigment and also a further UV-A filter or broadband filter comprising a dibenzoylmethane derivative (especially 4-(tert. butyl)-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane), phenylene-1,4-bis-(2-benzimidazolyl)-3,3',5,5'-tetrasulfonic acid sodium salt, 1,4-(di-2-oxo-10-sulfo-3-bornylidenemethyl)-benzene or its salts, 2-phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid or 2,2'-methylenebis-(6-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol). Also present is a flavone glycoside, especially alpha-glycosylrutin and/or vitamin E or a derivative.  
 ABEX UPTX: 20030428  
 EXAMPLE - An oil-in-water sunscreen emulsion contained 0.3 weight% Baypure CX 100(TM) (**iminodisuccinic acid**) together with by weight : glycerolmonostearate (0.5%), **glycerol** stearate citrate (2%), PEG-400 stearate (0.5%), aniso triazine (0.5%), ethyl hexyl triazone (4%), butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane (2%), bisimidacylate (1%),

phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid (0.5%), MT-100 Z(TM) (titanium dioxide) (1%), **butyleneglycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate (5%), PVP hexadecene copolymer (0.5%), **glycerol** (3%), xanthan gum (0.15%), biosaccharide gum-1 (2.5%), vitamin E acetate (0.5%), methylparaben (0.15%), phenoxyethanol (1%), perfume (0.4%) and water (balance).

L96 ANSWER 12 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2003-259269 [26] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-067792  
 TI Sand-repellent light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions based on benzotriazoles also contain **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.  
 DC D21 E19  
 IN **DOERSCHNER, A; KNUEPPEL, A; KRANZ, A; KROEPKE, R; GOEPPPEL, A**  
 PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG  
 CYC 30  
 PI EP 1284131 A1 20030219 (200326)\* GE 21 A61K007-42  
 R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC  
 MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR  
 DE 10140536 A1 20030227 (200326) A61K007-40  
 ADT EP 1284131 A1 EP 2002-17993 20020812; DE 10140536 A1 DE 2001-10140536 20010817  
 PRAI DE 2001-10140536 20010817  
 IC ICM A61K007-40; A61K007-42  
 ICS A61K007-48  
 AB EP 1284131 A UPAB: 20030428  
 NOVELTY - Light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions comprise:

(A) a benzotriazole; and

(B) an **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.

USE - Claimed uses of the compositions are as skin moisturizers and as compositions for treating light-damaged skin.

ADVANTAGE - The compositions are sand-repellent and (A) and (B) act synergistically, with the light-shielding effect being greater than for compositions from which (B) is absent (claimed).

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI  
 FA AB; DCN  
 MC CPI: D08-B09A1; D08-B09A3; E10-B01C1; E10-C02A;  
 E10-E04K; E10-F02A2; E10-H01E

TECH UPTX: 20030428  
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compositions: The content of (B) is 0.001-15 (especially 0.05-5) wt.%. (B) is available e.g. as Iminosuccinate VP OC 370(TM) or Baypure CX 100(TM). The compositions contain a triazine, camphor derivative or (in)organic pigment and also a further UV-A filter or broadband filter comprising a dibenzoylmethane derivative (especially 4-(tert. butyl)-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane), phenylene-1,4-bis-(2-benzimidazolyl)-3,3',5,5'-tetrasulfonic acid sodium salt, 1,4-(di-2-oxo-10-sulfo-3-boronylidene-methyl)-benzene or its salts or 2,4-bis-((4-(2-ethylhexoxy)-2-hydroxy)-phenyl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine. Also present is a flavone glycoside, especially alpha-glycosylrutin and/or vitamin E or a derivative.

ABEX UPTX: 20030428  
 EXAMPLE - An oil-in-water sunscreen emulsion contained 0.3 weight% Baypure CX 100(TM) (**iminodisuccinic acid**) together with by weight :  
 glycerolmonostearate (0.5%), **glycerol** stearate citrate (2%),  
 PEG-400 stearate (0.5%), Tinsorb M(TM) (2,2'-methylenebis-(6-(2H-benzotriazol--2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol)) (0.5%), butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane (2%), ethylhexyl triazone (4%),  
 4-methylbenzylidene camphor (4%), bisimidacylate (1%), phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid (0.5%), MT-100 Z(TM) (titanium dioxide) (1%),  
**butyleneglycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate (5%), cyclomethicone (2%),

PVP hexadecene copolymer (0.5%), **glycerol** (3%), xanthan gum (0.15%), vitamin E acetate (0.5%), EDTA (0.1%), Konkaben LMB(TM) (0.1%), methylparaben (0.15%), phenoxyethanol (1%), perfume (0.2%) and water (balance).

L96 ANSWER 13 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2003-259268 [26] WPIX

DNC C2003-067791

TI Sand-repellent light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions based on dibenzoylmethane derivatives also contain **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.

DC D21 E19

IN **DOERSCHNER, A; KNUEPPEL, A; KRANZ, A; KROEPKE, R; GOEPPPEL, A**

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 30

PI EP 1284130 A2 20030219 (200326)\* GE 17 A61K007-42

R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC  
MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

DE 10140548 A1 20030227 (200326) A61K007-40

ADT EP 1284130 A2 EP 2002-16606 20020725; DE 10140548 A1 **DE 2001-10140548 20010817**

PRAI **DE 2001-10140548 20010817**

IC ICM A61K007-40; A61K007-42

ICS **A61K007-48**

AB EP 1284130 A UPAB: 20030428

NOVELTY - Use is claimed of **iminodisuccinic acids** or their salts in stabilizing dibenzoylmethane derivatives against UV-induced decomposition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for light-shielding cosmetic or dermatological compositions comprising:

(A) a dibenzoylmethane derivative; and

(B) an **iminodisuccinic acid** or salt.

USE - Claimed uses of the compositions are as skin moisturizers and as compositions for treating light-damaged skin.

ADVANTAGE - The compositions are sand-repellent and (A) and (B) act synergistically, with the light-shielding effect being greater than for compositions from which (B) is absent (claimed).

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: **D08-B09A1; D08-B09A3; E10-B01C1; E10-C02A; E10-E04K; E10-F02A2; E10-H01E**

TECH UPTX: 20030428

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compositions: The content of (B) is 0.001-15 (especially 0.05-5) wt.%. (B) is available e.g. as Iminosuccinate VP OC 370(TM) or Baypure CX 100(TM). The compositions contain a triazine, benzotriazole or (in)organic pigment and also a further UV-A filter or broadband filter comprising phenylene-1,4-bis-(2-benzimidazolyl)-3,3',5,5'-tetrasulfonic acid sodium salt, 1,4-(di-2-oxo-10-sulfo-3-bornylidenemethyl)-benzene or its salts or 2,4-bis-((4-(2-ethylhexoxy)-2-hydroxy)-phenyl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine. Also present is a flavone glycoside, especially alpha-glycosylrutin and/or vitamin E or a derivative.

ABEX UPTX: 20030428

EXAMPLE - An oil-in-water sunscreen emulsion contained 0.3 weight% Baypure CX 100(TM) (**iminodisuccinic acid**) together with by weight :

**glycerol** monostearate (0.5%), **glycerol** stearate citrate (2%), PEG-400 stearate (0.5%), hydrogenated cocoglycerides (2%), aniso triazine (0.5%), butyl methoxy dibenzoylmethane (2%), ethylhexyl triazone (4%), 4-methylbenzylidene camphor (4%), bisimidacylate (1%), phenyl benzimidazole sulfonic acid (0.5%), MT-100 Z(TM) (titanium dioxide) (1%), **butylene glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate (5%),

cyclomethicone (2%), PVP hexadecene copolymer (0.5%), **glycerol** (3%), xanthan gum (0.15%), vitamin E acetate (0.5%), EDTA (0.1%), Konkaben LMB(TM) (0.1%), methyl paraben (0.15%), phenoxyethanol (1%), perfume (0.2%) and water (balance).

L96 ANSWER 14 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2003-239265 [23] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-061364  
 TI Cooling cosmetic or medicinal topical formulation, e.g. sun protection lotion or skin protection, nutrient, day or night cream, contain methyl palmitate.  
 DC D21 E17  
 IN BLECKMANN, A; SCHAEFER, A; SYSKOWSKI, B  
 PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG  
 CYC 25  
 PI WO 2003007909 A2 20030130 (200323)\* GE 33 A61K007-48 <--  
 RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK  
 TR  
 W: JP US  
 DE 10134603 A1 20030206 (200323) A61K007-48 <--  
 ADT WO 2003007909 A2 WO 2002-EP7788 20020712; DE 10134603 A1 DE  
 2001-10134603 20010717  
 PRAI DE 2001-10134603 20010717  
 IC ICM A61K007-48  
 ICS A61K031-23  
 AB WO2003007909 A UPAB: 20030407  
 NOVELTY - Cooling cosmetic or medicinal topical formulations (I) contain methyl palmitate (II).  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the use of (III) in the production of (I).  
 USE - The products are cooling cosmetic or medicinal topical formulations (claimed). They are also useful in formulations containing ingredients for other purposes, e.g. skin protection cream, sun protection lotion, nutrient cream, day or night cream, or as base for pharmaceutical formulations.  
 ADVANTAGE - The formulations have a long-lasting, pleasant cooling effect. They can be produced easily and do not irritate the skin or mucous membranes.  
 Dwg.0/0  
 FS CPI  
 FA AB; DCN  
 MC CPI: D08-B09A; D09-E01; E07-D09D; E10-A06A; E10-A12C2; E10-B01B; E10-E04L5; E10-E04M2; E10-G02A2; E10-G02H2; E10-H01E  
 TECH UPTX: 20030407  
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Formulations: (I) contain 0.5-50, preferably 1-20 wt.% (II).  
 ABEX UPTX: 20030407  
 EXAMPLE - An oil/water emulsion contained (weight%) glyceryl stearate citrate (2), methyl palmitate (1), myristyl myristate (1), stearyl alcohol (2), cetyl alcohol (2), hydrogenated coco glycerides (2), **butylene glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate (1), ethylhexyl cocoate (3), Vaseline(TM) (petroleum jelly) (4), dicaprylyl ether (1), ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate (3), bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol-methoxyphenyltriazine (1), ubiquinone (Q 10) (0.05), methyl lactate (0.5), iminodisuccinate (0.1), phenoxyethanol (0.3), alkyl p-hydroxybenzoate (0.5), diazolidinylurea (0.25), iodopropynylbutyl carbamate (0.1), denatured ethanol (1), xanthan gum (0.1), polyacrylic acid (carbomer) (0.2), **glycerol** (8), water- and/or oil-soluble dye (0.05), perfume as required and water (to 100).  
 L96 ANSWER 15 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2002-107235 [15] WPIX  
 DNC C2002-033150



TI Cosmetic or dermatological gels including **iminodisuccinic acid** to inhibit skin irritation, especially stinging.

DC D21 E16 E17

IN KADEN, W; LANZENDOERFER, G; UNTIEDT, S

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 1

PI DE 10034102 A1 20020124 (200215)\* 7 A61K007-00

ADT DE 10034102 A1 DE 2000-10034102 20000713

PRAI DE 2000-10034102 20000713

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-48; A61K031-195

AB DE 10034102 A UPAB: 20020306

NOVELTY - Cosmetic or dermatological compositions in the form of gels containing **iminodisuccinic acid** (IDSA) and an IDSA salt are new.

USE - The compositions are useful for skin care or make-up.

ADVANTAGE - The IDSA protects sensitive or hypersensitive skin from irritation, especially stinging sensations (no data given).

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: D08-B01; D08-B09; E10-B02D8

TECH UPTX: 20020306

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - The compositions preferably also contain alpha-hydroxy acids, alpha-keto acids and amino acids.

ABEX UPTX: 20020306

EXAMPLE - A hydrodispersion gel comprises (weight%): polyethylene glycol 400 (5), ethanol (10), carbomer (0.7), liquid triglyceride (1.5), **glycerol** (5), panthenol (0.5), tocopherol acetate (0.5), IDSA (0.5), minors (qs) and water (to 100).

L96 ANSWER 16 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2002-107234 [15] WPIX

DNC C2002-033149

TI Cosmetic or dermatological emulsions including **iminodisuccinic acid** to inhibit skin irritation, especially stinging.

DC D21 E16 E17

IN KADEN, W; LANZENDOERFER, G; UNTIEDT, S

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 1

PI DE 10034101 A1 20020124 (200215)\* 14 A61K007-00

ADT DE 10034101 A1 DE 2000-10034101 20000713

PRAI DE 2000-10034101 20000713

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-48; A61K031-195

AB DE 10034101 A UPAB: 20020306

NOVELTY - Cosmetic or dermatological compositions in the form of emulsions containing **iminodisuccinic acid** (IDSA) and an IDSA salt are new.

USE - The compositions are useful for skin care or make-up.

ADVANTAGE - The IDSA protects sensitive or hypersensitive skin from irritation, especially stinging sensations (no data given).

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: D08-B01; D08-B09; E10-B01C1

TECH UPTX: 20020306

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - The compositions preferably also contain alpha-hydroxy acids, alpha-keto acids and amino acids.

ABEX UPTX: 20020306

EXAMPLE - A water-in-oil emulsion comprises (weight%): PEG-7 hydrogenated castor oil (4), beeswax (3), petrolatum (4), ozokerite (4), liquid paraffin (10), **glycerol** (5), octyl methoxycinnamate (2.5),

methyl benzylidene camphor (2.5), tocopherol acetate (1), magnesium sulfate heptahydrate (0.7), IDSA (0.5), minors (qs) and water (to 100).

L96 ANSWER 17 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2001-065016 [08] WPIX  
 DNC C2001-018186  
 TI Alkaline detergent composition for removing scale from part materials for fermented foods contains diaminoalkyldicarboxylic acid compound.  
 DC D25 E16  
 PA (FUJF) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD  
 CYC 1  
 PI JP 2000265193 A 20000926 (200108)\* 7 C11D003-33 <--  
 ADT JP 2000265193 A JP 1999-74134 19990318  
 PRAI JP 1999-74134 19990318  
 IC ICM C11D003-33  
 AB JP2000265193 A UPAB: 20010207  
 NOVELTY - An alkaline detergent composition contains a diaminoalkyldicarboxylic acid compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An alkaline detergent composition contains one or more of compounds of formula (I).

R = carboxymethyl, carboxyethyl or group of formula (II) optionally having a substituent(s)

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

- (1) a method of cleaning part material s for fermented foods comprising using the composition warmed by at least 30 deg. C,
- (2) an alkaline detergent composition comprising a material(s) which decomposes by 80% in 28 days, measured by the 302B revised Zahn-Wellens method, OECD Chemical Testing Guidlines, and (I) and
- (3) treatment of activated sludge comprising adding the composition to waste water after cleaning of the part materials.

USE - Typically used in cleaning installations and bottles used in production of fermented products, such as beer.

ADVANTAGE - The composition has high scale-removing performance and decomposes readily under anaerobic and aerobic conditions and reduces loading in decomposition of its waste water with activated sludge. It also significantly reduces the conditioning period for e.g. sodium gluconate, glucoheptonic acid, sorbitol, glucoheptitol, tartaric acid and so on in treatment with activated sludge.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI  
 FA AB; GI; DCN  
 MC CPI: D11-D01A; D11-F; E10-B01C; E10-B02D5  
 TECH UPTX: 20010207

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The composition contains 0.05-10 wt.% of (I).

Compounds: (I) include SS-ethylenediaminedisuccinic acid, racemic carboxymethylaspartic acid, L-carboxymethylaspartic acid, racemic carboxyethylaspartic acid, L-carboxyethylaspartic acid, racemic iminodisuccinic acid and alpha-carboxyethyl-L-aspartic acid.

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L97 ANSWER 1 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2004-413328 [39] WPIX  
 DNC C2004-155255  
 TI Repellent for biting or stinging insects for use in skin protection, containing synergistic active agent combination of conventional repellent and antimicrobial agent.  
 DC B05 C03 D21 D22 E19  
 IN KROEPKE, R; LANZENDOERFER, G; SAUERMAN, G; VON THADEN, S; WOLF, F  
 PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 30  
 PI EP 1421853 A1 20040526 (200439)\* GE 25 A01N061-00  
 R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC  
 MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR  
 ADT EP 1421853 A1 EP 2002-26138 20021123  
 PRAI EP 2002-26138 20021123  
 IC ICM A01N061-00  
 ICS A01N043-16; A61K007-40  
 AB EP 1421853 A UPAB: 20040621  
 NOVELTY - An active agent combination for repelling and/or driving off  
 biting or stinging insects comprises at least one repellent active agent  
 (I) and at least one antimicrobial agent (II).  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:  
 (1) cosmetic formulations (A) containing the (I)/(II) combinations;  
 and  
 (2) the use of (II) for increasing the effectiveness of (I).  
 ACTIVITY - Insect Repellent; Antibacterial.  
 MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.  
 USE - The (I)/(II) combinations are useful for repelling harmful  
 biting or stinging insects, mites and ticks (including the carriers of  
 diseases such as malaria, yellow fever or dengue fever) from the skin.  
 ADVANTAGE - The combinations of (I) and (II) are synergistic, and  
 have a superior protective effect to (I) used alone (claimed). The  
 increased activity allows (I) to be used in reduced amounts, thus reducing  
 the risk of skin irritating or sensitizing side-effects.  
 Dwg.0/0  
 FS CPI  
 FA AB; DCN  
 MC CPI: B04-C02; B05-B01P; B07-A02; B10-A07; B10-C04E; B10-D01; B14-A01;  
 B14-B05; **B14-R01**; B14-S09; C04-C02; C05-B01P; C07-A02;  
 C10-A07; C10-C04E; C10-D01; C14-A01; C14-B05; **C14-R01**;  
 C14-S09; **D08-B**; D09-E02; E05-G09D; E07-A02D; E07-A02H;  
 E10-A07; E10-C04L1  
 TECH UPTX: 20040621  
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Compounds: (I) are  
 compounds of the aminopropionate type. (II) are carbohydrates or their  
 derivatives, preferably combinations of at least three agents, especially  
 combinations of:  
 (1) fucose, raffinose and galactose;  
 (2) glucose-6-phosphate, mannose-6-phosphate and mannose;  
 (3) raffinose, N-acetyl-glucosamine and fucose;  
 (4) mannose, rhamnose and fucose;  
 (5) galactose, N-acetyl-glucosamine and fucose; or  
 (6) mannose, raffinose and galactose.  
 Preferred Composition: The ratio of (I) to (II) is preferably 1:10 to  
 10:1.  
 ABEX UPTX: 20040621  
 ADMINISTRATION - (A) are typically formulated as pump or aerosol sprays,  
 creams, ointments, tinctures, lotions, nail-care products or sticks,  
 suitably containing the (I)/(II) combinations at 0.005-70 (preferably  
 0.02-10, especially 0.5-3) weight %, optionally together with other active  
 agents such as UV filters.  
 EXAMPLE - An insect repellent composition, in water-in-oil emulsion form,  
 contained (by weight) 5% 3-(N-n-butyl-N-acetyl-amino)-propionic acid as  
 insect repellent active agent and a combination of 0.5% fucose, 0.5%  
 raffinose and 0.5% galactose as antimicrobial agents, together with 1.0%  
 triglycerin isostearate, 1.0% diglycerin dipolyhydroxystearate, 12.5%  
 paraffin oil, 8.0% vaseline, 2.0% hydrogenated coconut glycerides, 0.5%  
 decyl oleate, 0.5% octyldodecanol, 0.4% aluminum stearate, 0.1% dicaprylyl  
 carbonate, 0.5% hydrogenated castor oil, 0.5% **iminodisuccinic**  
**acid**, 0.5% magnesium sulfate, 3.0% **glycerol**, 2.0%  
 ethanol, 2.0% capric/caprylic triglyceride, 0.4% methyl paraben, 0.3%

propyl paraben and water (plus perfume as required) to 100%.

L97 ANSWER 2 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2004-349176 [33] WPIX

CR 2004-284524 [27]

DNC C2004-132882

TI Cosmetic or dermatological formulation, used for skin and hair care and cleansing products and in decorative cosmetics, containing emulsifier system and ascorbic acid or derivative is packed in material with low oxygen permeability.

DC A96 D21 E19

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 1

PI DE 20318886 U1 20040325 (200433)\* 19 A61K007-00

ADT DE 20318886 U1 DE 2003-20318886 20030926

FDT DE 20318886 U1 Div ex DE 20314983

PRAI DE 2003-20318886 20030926

IC ICM A61K007-00

AB DE 20318886 U UPAB: 20040525

NOVELTY - Cosmetic or dermatological formulation, comprising an O/W (oil/water) emulsion with an emulsifier system containing PEG-40 (polyethylene glycol-40) stearate, glyceryl stearate and ascorbic acid and/or ascorbyl compounds, is packed in a material with an oxygen permeability that is low, preferably less than 1000 cm<sup>3</sup>/(m<sup>2</sup> asterisk bar asterisk day).

USE - The formulations are used for skin and hair care and cleansing products and in decorative cosmetics, e.g. in the form of creams, lotions, cosmetic milks, mousse creams for application from aerosols, solutions, gels, solid sticks and ointments.

ADVANTAGE - Ascorbic acid is a highly effective and water-soluble skin care agent. Although it is relatively resistant to light, air and heat in the pure dry state, its stability in aqueous medium is very limited. It is decomposed by light and atmospheric oxygen in the presence of traces of heavy metals and in alkaline medium. Water-sensitive ascorbic acid is easily incorporated in the present oil/water emulsions, so that it is bioavailable. The formulations are stable and can be stored for long periods in the cited packaging. They also feel lighter and more pleasant than existing formulations.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V04; D08-B; D08-B04; D08-B09A;  
E05-A; E07-A02B; E10-E04G; E10-E04K; E10-G02G2

TECH UPTX: 20040525

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Formulation: The formulation contains 0.01-10, preferably 1-3.5 wt.% ascorbic acid and/or ascorbyl compounds and has pH 6-8, preferably 6.5-7.5. It may also contain fatty alcohol(s) (preferably stearyl, cetyl, behenyl and/or cetearyl alcohol); chelant(s) (EDTA and/or IDS, iminodisuccinate); active agents (isoflavonoids, phytosterols and/or flavonoids); **glycerol**; dicaprylyl carbonate; and/or tocopheryl acetate. It preferably contains PEG-40 stearate, glyceryl stearate, ascorbic acid, IDS, **glycerol**, dicaprylyl carbonate and tocopheryl acetate, especially (wt.%) 2-4% glyceryl stearate, 0.5-2% PEG-40 stearate, 2-4% cetearyl alcohol, 1-4% ascorbic acid and 0.05-0.2% polyacrylic acid.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Formulation: The formulation may contain thickening polymer(s), preferably xanthan, AMPS polymer and/or polyacrylic acid. Preferred Packaging: The packaging material is selected from aluminum (Al) or Al laminate tube, preferably a laminate of PE (polyethylene) and Al. It preferably includes a barrier film to reduce the oxygen permeability.

ABEX UPTX: 20040525

EXAMPLE - An oil/water cream had the composition (weight%) 3 % glyceryl stearate, self-emulsifying, 2 % PEG-40 stearate, 2 % cetyl alcohol, 1 % myristyl myristate, 2% hydrogenated coco glycerides, 1 % **butylene glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate, 3 % ethylhexyl cocoate, 4 % cyclometicone, 1 % dicaprylyl ether, 5% ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate, 2 % butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane, 1 % phenylbenzimidazolesulfonic acid, 0.2 % salts (sodium chloride, magnesium chloride), 3 % ascorbic acid, 1 % tocopheryl acetate, 0.2 % trisodium EDTA, 0.3 % phenoxyethanol, 0.4 % alkyl p-hydroxybenzoate (paraben), 1 % distarch phosphate, 8 % **glycerol**, 2 % **butylene glycol**, 0.05 % water-and/or oil-soluble color, fragrance as required and water to 100 %.

L97 ANSWER 3 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2004-327729 [30] WPIX

DNC C2004-124225

TI Liquid cleaning solution for cleaning cooking surfaces, e.g. grill or toaster surfaces, comprises water, surfactant, solvent other than water, and xanthan gum thickener, acrylic polymer thickener, and/or sodium iminodisuccinate.

DC A14 A97 D25 E19

IN MAYHALL, J; SMITH, K R; TADROWSKI, T J

PA (MAYH-I) MAYHALL J; (SMIT-I) SMITH K R; (TADR-I) TADROWSKI T J; (KAYC-N) KAY CHEM CO

CYC 102

PI US 2004058839 A1 20040325 (200430)\* 12 C11D017-00

WO 2004027000 A1 20040401 (200431) EN C11D001-04

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS

LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK

DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT

RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM

ZW

AU 2003272443 A1 20040408 (200462) C11D001-04

ADT US 2004058839 A1 Provisional US 2002-413213P 20020923, US 2003-659806 20030911; WO 2004027000 A1 WO 2003-US29030 20030919; AU 2003272443 A1 AU 2003-272443 20030919

FDT AU 2003272443 A1 Based on WO 2004027000

PRAI US 2002-413213P 20020923; US 2003-659806 20030911

IC ICM C11D001-04; C11D017-00

ICS C11D001-62; C11D001-65; C11D001-72; C11D001-83; C11D001-835;

C11D001-94; C11D003-22; C11D003-33; C11D003-37; C11D003-43

AB US2004058839 A UPAB: 20040511

NOVELTY - A liquid cleaning solution comprises water (greater than 0 -90 weight%), surfactant(s), solvent(s) other than water (up to 95 weight%), and xanthan gum thickener, acrylic polymer thickener, and/or sodium iminodisuccinate. The surfactant is coconut-based soap solution, ethoxylated alcohol having 6-24C moieties and up to 12 ethoxylate groups, and/or propoxylated cationic ammonium compounds.

USE - For use in cleaning cooking surfaces having surface temperature of 93.3-262.8 deg. C or 22 deg. C, e.g. grill or toaster surfaces (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The inventive liquid cleaning solution is stable at up to 262.8 deg. C for at least 120 seconds, and is free of splattering, smoke, and residue at 262.8 deg. C.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A00A; A04-F01A; A12-W12B; D11-A02B2; D11-A03A1; D11-C03; D11-D01A; D11-D01B; E10-A22E; E10-B02D; E10-B02D5; E10-B02D8; E10-B02E; E10-E04M3

TECH UPTX: 20040511

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The liquid

cleaning solution may contain pH control agent(s) to provide a pH of 8-13, and additive(s), e.g. dye, perfume, preservative, and/or foam control agent. The liquid cleaning solution comprises (in wt.%) (i) water (greater than 0-70, preferably 15); triethylene glycol and/or **glycerin** (greater than 0 - 75, preferably 64); solution of potassium carbonate in water (greater than 0 - 40, preferably 20, containing 47 wt.% potassium carbonate); coconut-based soap solution (greater than 0 - 10, preferably 1); and xanthan gum thickener (up to 2, preferably 0.125); or (ii) water (greater than 0 -70, preferably 50.7); ethoxylated alcohol having 13-15C moieties and 7 ethoxylate groups (greater than 0 - 25, preferably 14.3); ethoxylated alcohol having 12-14 moieties and 3 ethoxylate groups (greater than 0 - 6, preferably 3); propoxylated cationic ammonium compound (0-10, preferably 6.6); and sodium iminodisuccinate (20-30, preferably 25.4).

ABEX UPTX: 20040511

EXAMPLE - A liquid cleaning solution comprising water (63.875 kg), **glycerin** (14.9847 kg), potassium carbonate (20 kg), coconut-based soap solution (1 kg), KELTROL HP (125 g), and Yellow Dye number 5 (0.11 g) was prepared. The solution had a viscosity of 200 cPs at 25degreesC. It was applied to a cooking surface of sandwich grill and allowed to stand on the cooking surface for up to 2 minutes. The solution did not splatter or generate smoke.

L97 ANSWER 4 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2004-190163 [18] WPIX

DNC C2004-074967

TI Lanthionization of keratin fibers for straightening or relaxing natural curls or kinky hair, involves preparing activated hydroxide composition, applying the composition to keratin fibers and terminating lanthionization.

DC A96 D21 E19 E37

IN CANNELL, D W; NGUYEN, N V; VAN NGUYEN, N

PA (CANN-I) CANNELL D W; (NGUY-I) NGUYEN N V; (OREA) L'OREAL SA

CYC 1

PI US 2004005284 A1 20040108 (200418)\* 10 A61K007-06

US 6800277 B2 20041005 (200465) A61K007-09

ADT US 2004005284 A1 US 2002-183431 20020628; US 6800277 B2 US 2002-183431 20020628

PRAI US 2002-183431 20020628

IC ICM A61K007-06; A61K007-09

ICS A61K007-09

AB US2004005284 A UPAB: 20040316

NOVELTY - Keratin fibers are relaxed by preparing composition (C1) comprising chelating compound(s) by reacting carbonate compound(s) and chelating acid(s) in molar ratio greater than 0.2:1; preparing activated hydroxide composition(s) by reacting C1 with hydroxide compound(s); applying the activated composition to keratin fibers for sufficient period to lanthionize; and finally terminating the lanthionization.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) production of an activated hydroxide composition, which involves preparing C1 comprising chelating compound(s) by reacting carbonate compound(s) and chelating acid(s) in molar ratio greater than 0.2:1 and reacting C1 with hydroxide compound(s); and

(2) a multi-component kit for lanthionizing keratin fibers, which has compartment-I containing carbonate compound(s) and chelating acid(s) in molar ratio greater than 0.2:1 and compartment-II containing hydroxide compound(s).

USE - For lanthionizing keratin fibers/hairs, to straighten or relax natural curls or kinky hairs.

ADVANTAGE - The method and kit effectively relax and straighten curly hair, without damaging hair protein or scalp skin surface. The method and kit enable permanent relaxing effect.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI  
FA AB; DCN  
MC CPI: A12-V04A; D08-B05; E10-A09B8; E10-A17B; E10-B01C1;  
E10-B02E; E10-C02A; E10-C02B; E33; E34; E35

TECH UPTX: 20040316

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compounds: The hydroxide compound comprises hydroxides of alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, transition metal, lanthanide metal, actinide metal, Group II, Group IV, Group V, Group VI, organic hydroxides and/or compound comprising at least one hydroxide substitute which is at least partially hydrolyzable, preferably hydroxide of calcium, barium, magnesium, aluminum, copper, strontium, molybdenum, zinc and/or cobalt. The hydroxide compound is particularly calcium hydroxide. The carbonate compound comprises organic or inorganic carbonates, preferably sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium bicarbonate and/or guanidine carbonate.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The hydroxide composition, in the form of solution, emulsion, suspension, solid, cream, gel, paste or foam, further contains at least one additive such as solvents, anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, non-ionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, thiol compounds, fragrances, silicones, silicone derivatives, screening agents, preservatives, proteins, vitamins, polymers, plant oils, mineral oils and/or synthetic oils.

Preferred Solvent: The solvent comprises water or organic solvents such as alkanols, glycerol, glycols, glycol ethers and/or aromatic alcohols.

Preferred Amount: The amount of hydroxide compound(s) is 1-20 weight% (wt.%), preferably 2-10 wt.%, relative to the total weight of hydroxide composition(s).

Preferred Components: The chelating acid comprises organic acids, amino acids, crown ethers and/or their salts, preferably ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, N-(hydroxyethyl) ethylene diamine triacetic acid, aminotrimethylene phosphonic acid, diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid, lauroyl ethylenediamine triacetic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid, iminodisuccinic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, N-2-hydroxyethyliminodiacetic acid and/or their salts.

Preferred Method: The hydroxide compound is reacted with the composition following release of carbonic acid gas by reacting carbonate compound(s) and chelating acid(s). A complex is formed between chelating and hydroxide compound(s). The complex has solubility of greater than 0.03, preferably greater than 1% in water at 25 degrees C and has pH of 7.0. After relaxing keratin fibers (hairs) to desired level, lanthionization is terminated by rinsing fibers in water.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING - Preferred Kit: The multi-component kit for lanthionizing hairs comprises compartment-I containing carbonated compound(s), compartment-II containing chelating acid(s) and compartment-III containing hydroxide compound(s).

ABEX UPTX: 20040316

EXAMPLE - Potassium bicarbonate solution having pH of 8.31 was obtained by dissolving 0.82 g of potassium bicarbonate in 5 g of water. The bicarbonate solution was treated with 1.51 g of solid disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, to obtain a composition. The obtained composition was mixed with 2 g of calcium hydroxide and stirred for 10-50 minutes to obtain an activated composition (hair relaxer) having pH of 13.5. The product had excellent hair relaxing effect when applied to hairs.

L97 ANSWER 5 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2004-178819 [17] WPIX

CR 2004-120474 [12]

DNC C2004-070801

TI Composition useful in e.g. hand soaps, hard surface cleaners for killing

bacteria comprises an antimicrobial active and an anionic surfactant mixture.

DC A96 A97 B05 D21 D22 D25 E19  
 IN MOESE, R L; PAN, R Y; SAUD, A  
 PA (MOES-I) MOESE R L; (PANR-I) PAN R Y; (SAUD-I) SAUD A; (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO  
 CYC 104  
 PI US 2003235550 A1 20031225 (200417)\* 13 A61K031-70  
 WO 2004000016 A2 20031231 (200417) EN A01N000-00  
 RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS  
 LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH  
 PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU  
 ZA ZM ZW  
 AU 2003243732 A1 20040106 (200447) A61K031-70  
 ADT US 2003235550 A1 CIP of US 2002-177445 20020621, US 2002-263211 20021002;  
 WO 2004000016 A2 WO 2003-US19718 20030620; AU 2003243732 A1 AU 2003-243732  
 20030620  
 FDT AU 2003243732 A1 Based on WO 2004000016  
 PRAI US 2002-263211 20021002; US 2002-177445 20020621  
 IC ICM A01N000-00; A61K031-70  
 ICS A61K007-06; A61K007-08; A61K007-11; A61K007-75; A61K031-19;  
 A61K031-375  
 AB US2003235550 A UPAB: 20040723  
 NOVELTY - A composition comprises: an organic acid (a) and an anionic surfactant mixture (b). (b) Contains a linear alkyl chain of a length of 4-12 C atoms having a total head group of at least 4 Angstrom (b1) and/or a branched alkyl chain of a length of 4-12 C atoms, optionally having a total head group of at least 4 Angstrom (b2).  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a composition comprising (a) (0.2-70 %) and (b) (0.1-40 %). The composition has a pH of 2-4.5.  
 ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; Virucide; Respiratory-Gen.; Antidiarrheic; Dermatological; Antiseborrheic; Antiinflammatory.  
 The efficacy of a composition containing sodium octyl glyceryl sulfonate (0.5), sodium salt pyrrolidone carboxylate (50 weight% aqueous solution) (0.5), hydrogenated castor oil (0.1), perfume (0.05-0.1), and citric acid (1.5) (no units given) was tested against Escherichia coli. The composition showed a log reduction time kill score of 5 for 1 minute when incorporated in an antimicrobial hand sanitizer or antimicrobial wipe and a log reduction immediate (1 minute) and residual (15 minutes) score of 4 when tested in vitro in the mammalian skin.  
 MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.  
 USE - In antimicrobial products e.g. personal care products (such as hand soaps, hand sanitizers, body washes, shower gels, shampoos, body lotions, and/or deodorants), household care products (such as hard surface cleaners, deodorizers, fabric care compositions, fabric cleaning compositions, manual dish detergents, automatic dish detergents, floor waxes, kitchen cleaners, and/or bathroom cleaners), wipe products for personal care use and household cleaning (e.g. toilet tissue, a towel for hand drying, household drying and household cleaning; and a facial tissue), a skin care composition, a first aid or surgical antiseptic, a feminine napkin, and a diaper; for killing bacteria; for inactivating viruses (e.g. rotavirus and/or rhinovirus); providing residual antibacterial efficacy; preventing and/or treating common cold, respiratory disease and diarrhea (all caused by rhinovirus or rotavirus), and bacteria-related diseases in a mammal, reducing or preventing inflammation (caused by plants, diaper rash, insect bites, and/or allergic inflammatory reactions) (all claimed); sanitizing hard surfaces; improving the overall health of mammals; reducing absenteeism; and treating dandruff and acne.



ADVANTAGE - The composition provides a balance between antimicrobial performance, skin mildness and water availability. The composition is adapted for direct application to human skin without causing dryness or irritation, provides immediate and residual kill of the microbes and is designed for use optionally with water; thus is suitable for 'on the go' use by the consumers.

Dwg. 0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V03C1; A12-W12B; B03-F; B04-B01C3; B04-C03B; B04-C03C; B04-C03D; B05-B02A3; B07-A02B; B07-D03; B10-A07; B10-B01B; B10-B02J; B10-C02; B10-C04D; B10-E04C; B12-M09; B14-A01; **B14-R01**; **B14-R03**; **D08-B09A2**; D09-A01; D11-A03; D11-B14; D11-C; D11-D01; E07-A02B; E07-A02F; E07-D03; E10-A07; E10-B01C; E10-B02D5; E10-B02D8; E10-C02A; E10-C02D2; E10-C02F; E10-C04D4; E10-E04J; E31-K01

TECH UPTX: 20040310

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition further comprises a calcium ion scavenger, an anti-foam agent (at least 1 ppm), and a nonionic agent (0.1-10 wt.%).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (b) Is substituted with a sulfonate, sulfate or phosphonate group and is selected from alkyl glyceryl sulfonate, alpha sulfo fatty acid, alkyl phosphonate, branched alkyl sulfonate or branched alkyl benzene sulfonate, secondary alkyl sulfate, mono ester of alkyl sulfosuccinic acid, alkyl isethionate, and/or alkyl amidosulfonate. (a) Has a pKa of greater than 3. The calcium ion scavenger is selected from carboxymethylaspartic acid, citric acid, malic acid, oxydisuccinic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid, **iminodisuccinic acid**, succinic acid, tartrate disuccinic acid, tartrate monosuccinic acid, EDTA, and/or pyrophosphoric acid. The calcium ion scavenger has a pKa of lower than 3, and a calcium ion binding constant log P of greater than 3 at pH 3. The anti-foam agent is selected from silicone emulsion, mineral oil emulsion, and/or hydrocarbon oil emulsion (preferably dimethyl silicone or a hydrocarbon moiety in an oil in water emulsion). The nonionic agent is 4-12C linear or branched alcohol and/or polyol (preferably 1-(2-ethylhexyl) **glycerol ether**, octyl **glycerol ether**, 2-(2-ethylhexyloxy) propanol, octyloxy-propanol, 1-(2-ethylhexyloxy) ethanol, octyloxy ethanol, 1,2-hexylenediol, 1,2-cyclohexanedimethanol, and/or isopropyl **glycerol ether**).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The calcium ion scavenger is polyacrylic acid and/or a copolymer of acrylic acid and maleic acid. The anti-foam agent is a polyalkylene emulsion.

ABEX UPTX: 20040310

ADMINISTRATION - The composition is applied topically (claimed). The dosage is 0.1-5 (preferably 0.5-4, especially 1-3) ml per use to e.g. adult hands. For the treatment of surfaces the composition is applied 2-6 times daily, followed by rubbing for at least 5 (preferably at least 10, especially at least 20, particularly at least 30) seconds to ensure coverage of the surface.

EXAMPLE - A composition containing sodium octyl glyceryl sulfonate (0.5), sodium salt pyrrolidone carboxylate (50 weight% aqueous solution) (0.5), hydrogenated castor oil (0.1), perfume (0.05-0.1), and citric acid (1.5) was prepared. The pH was adjusted by adding 1 N sodium hydroxide (3) (no units given).

L97 ANSWER 6 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2004-120474 [12] WPIX

CR 2004-178819 [17]

DNC C2004-048472

TI Composition useful in antimicrobial products e.g. hand soaps for killing

bacteria comprises an organic acid and an anionic surfactant mixture.

DC A14 A26 A96 B05 D21 D22 E19  
 IN MOESE, R L; PAN, R Y; SAUD, A  
 PA (MOES-I) MOESE R L; (PANR-I) PAN R Y; (SAUD-I) SAUD A  
 CYC 1  
 PI US 2004001797 A1 20040101 (200412)\* 12 A61K031-70  
 ADT US 2004001797 A1 US 2002-177445 20020621  
 PRAI US 2002-177445 20020621  
 IC ICM A61K031-70  
 ICS A61K007-06; A61K007-08; A61K007-11; A61K007-75; A61K031-19;  
 A61K031-375

AB US2004001797 A UPAB: 20040723

NOVELTY - A composition comprises (%) an organic acid (a) (0.2 - 70) and an anionic surfactant mixture (b) (0.1 - 40). (b) Contains a linear alkyl chain of a length of 4 - 12 carbon atoms having a total head group of at least 4 Angstrom and/or a branched alkyl chain of a length of 4 - 12 carbon atoms, optionally having a total head group of at least 4 Angstrom. The composition has a pH of 2 - 4.5.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; Virucide; Respiratory-Gen.; Antidiarrheic; Dermatological; Antiseborrheic. The efficacy of a composition containing sodium octyl glyceryl sulfonate (0.5), sodium salt pyrrolidone carboxylate (50 weight% aqueous solution) (0.5), hydrogenated castor oil (0.1), perfume (0.05 - 0.1), and citric acid (1.5) was tested against E. coli. The composition showed a log reduction time kill score of 5 for 1 minute when incorporated in an antimicrobial hand sanitizer or antimicrobial wipe and a log reduction immediate (1 minute) and residual (15 minutes) score of 4 when tested in vitro in the mammalian skin.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - In antimicrobial products e.g. personal care products (such as hand soaps, hand sanitizers, body washes, shower gels, shampoos, body lotions, and/or deodorants), household care products (such as hard surface cleaners, deodorizers, fabric care compositions, fabric cleaning compositions, manual dish detergents, automatic dish detergents, floor waxes, kitchen cleaners, and/or bathroom cleaners), wipe products for personal care use and household cleaning (e.g. toilet tissue, a towel for hand drying, household drying and household cleaning; and a facial tissue), a skin care composition, a first aid or surgical antiseptic, a feminine napkin, and a diaper; for killing bacteria; for inactivating viruses (e.g. rotavirus and/or rhinovirus); providing residual antibacterial efficacy; preventing and/or treating common cold, respiratory disease and diarrhea (all caused by rhinovirus or rotavirus), and bacteria-related diseases in a mammal (all claimed); sanitizing hard surfaces; improving the overall health of mammals; reducing absenteeism; and treating dandruff and acne.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides a balance between antimicrobial performance, skin mildness and water availability. The composition is adapted for direct application to human skin without causing dryness or irritation, provides immediate and residual kill of the microbes and is designed for use optionally with water; thus is suitable for 'on the go' use by the consumers.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI  
 FA AB; DCN  
 MC CPI: A12-V04; B03-F; B05-B01G; B05-B02A3; B07-A02B; B10-A07; B10-A08; B10-A09B; B10-B01B; B10-B02J; B10-C02; B10-C04D; B10-C04E; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-N17; B14-R02; D08-B03; D08-B09A; D09-A01A; D09-C; E05-G09D; E07-A02F; E07-D03; E10-A07; E10-A09A; E10-A09B; E10-B01C1; E10-B02D5; E10-B02D8; E10-C02D2; E10-C04D4; E10-C04G; E31-K06

TECH UPTX: 20040218

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition further comprises a calcium ion scavenger, an anti-foam agent (at least 1 parts per million), and a nonionic agent (0.1 - 10 wt.%).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (b) Is substituted with a sulfonate, sulfate or phosphonate group and is selected from alkyl glyceryl sulfonate, alpha sulfo fatty acid, alkyl phosphonate, branched alkyl sulfonate or branched alkyl benzene sulfonate, secondary alkyl sulfate, mono ester of alkyl sulfosuccinic acid, alkyl isethionate, and/or alkyl amidosulfonate. (a) Has a pKa of greater than 3. The calcium ion scavenger is selected from carboxymethylaspartic acid, citric acid, malic acid, oxydisuccinic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid, **iminodisuccinic acid**, succinic acid, tartrate disuccinic acid, tartrate monosuccinic acid, EDTA, and/or pyrophosphoric acid. The calcium ion scavenger has a pKa of lower than 3, and a calcium ion binding constant log P of greater than 3 at pH 3. The anti-foam agent is selected from silicone emulsion, mineral oil emulsion, and/or hydrocarbon oil emulsion (preferably dimethyl silicone or a hydrocarbon moiety in an oil in water emulsion). The nonionic agent is 4-12C linear or branched alcohol and/or polyol (preferably 1-(2-ethylhexyl) **glycerol** ether, octyl **glycerol** ether, 2-(2-ethylhexyloxy) propanol, octyloxy-propanol, 1-(2-ethylhexyloxy) ethanol, octyloxy ethanol, 1,2-hexylenediol, 1,2-cyclohexanedimethanol, and/or isopropyl **glycerol** ether).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The calcium ion scavenger is polyacrylic acid and/or a copolymer of acrylic acid and maleic acid. The anti-foam agent is a polyalkylene emulsion.

ABEX

UPTX: 20040218

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Pyroglutamic acid, adipic acid, gluconic acid, gluconolactone acid, glutamic acid, glutaric acid, glycolic acid, tartaric acid, and ascorbic acid are specifically claimed as (a).

ADMINISTRATION - The composition is applied topically (claimed). The dosage is 0.1 - 5 (preferably 0.5 - 4, especially 1 - 3) ml per use to e.g. adult hands. For the treatment of surfaces the composition is applied 2 - 6 times daily, followed by rubbing for at least 5 (preferably at least 10, especially at least 20, particularly at least 30) seconds to ensure coverage of the surface.

EXAMPLE - A composition containing sodium octyl glyceryl sulfonate (0.5), sodium salt pyrrolidone carboxylate (50 weight% aqueous solution) (0.5), hydrogenated castor oil (0.1), perfume (0.05 - 0.1), and citric acid (1.5) was prepared. The pH was adjusted by adding 1N sodium hydroxide (3).

L97 ANSWER 7 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2004-095901 [10] WPIX

CR 2003-298204 [29]; 2003-776182 [73]

DNC C2004-039452

TI Light duty liquid cleaning composition, used as light duty liquid detergent for cleaning hard surfaces, comprises specified amount of surfactants, bromo-nitropropane-diol, **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate**, and water.

DC A97 D25 E19

IN DRAPIER, J; MERTENS, B

PA (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO

CYC 1

PI US 6562773 B1 20030513 (200410)\* 8 C11D017-00

ADT US 6562773 B1 CIP of US 2002-228326 20020826, US 2002-292287 20021112

FDT US 6562773 B1 CIP of US 6489280

PRAI US 2002-292287 20021112; US 2002-228326 20020826

IC ICM C11D017-00

AB US 6562773 B UPAB: 20040210

NOVELTY - A light duty liquid cleaning composition comprises (in weight%) at least two surfactants (33.5-55); 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (0.001-0.4); **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate** (0.01-0.3); and water (balance).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A light duty liquid cleaning composition

comprises (in weight%) at least two surfactants (33.5-55), 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (bronopol) (0.001-0.4), **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate** (0.01-0.3), and water (balance). The surfactants include alpha -olefin sulfonate, paraffin sulfonate, linear alkyl benzene sulfonates, alkyl sulfate, ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfate, alkyl polyglucoside, amine oxide, ethoxylated nonionics, ethoxylated/propoxylated nonionics, 12-14C alkyl monoalkanol amides, and/or zwitterionic surfactants.

USE - Used as light duty liquid detergent for cleaning hard surfaces.

ADVANTAGE - The inventive composition has desirable cleaning properties and mildness to the human skin. It is effective in removing grease soil and/or bath soil, while leaving un-rinsed surfaces with a shiny appearance.

Dwg. 0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-W12B; D11-A01B1; D11-A01B2; D11-A01F1; D11-A01F2; D11-A02B1; D11-A03B; D11-D01B; D11-D07; E07-A02H; E10-A03B; E10-A09B4; E10-A09B5; E10-A09B8; E10-B02D5; E10-D03D; E10-E04J

TECH UPTX: 20040210

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The composition further comprises solubilizing agent consisting of sodium xylene sulfonate, sodium amine sulfonate, isopropanol, ethanol, **glycerol** ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and/or propylene glycol.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The composition further comprises polyethylene glycol.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The composition further comprises proton donating agent and/or inorganic magnesium salt.

ABEX UPTX: 20040210

EXAMPLE - A light duty liquid cleaning composition was prepared and comprised of (in weight%) 14-16C paraffin sulfonate sodium salt (25), 13-14C AEOS (sic) 2:1 ethylene oxide (4), polyethylene glycol (1), hydrated magnesium sulfate (1), nonionic 9-11C (7.5-8) ethylene oxide (4.5), tetra sodium ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (0.06), bronopol (0.01), and water (balance).

The composition had a Brookfield viscosity of 180 mPas.

L97 ANSWER 8 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2003-776182 [73] WPIX

CR 2003-298204 [29]

DNC C2003-213537

TI Light duty liquid cleaning composition for removing grease soil and/or bath soil from hard surfaces, comprises surfactant mixture, 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol and **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate**.

DC A97 D25 E19

IN DRAPIER, J; MERTENS, B

PA (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO

CYC 1

PI US 6608013 B1 20030819 (200373)\* 8 C11D001-66

ADT US 6608013 B1 CIP of US 2002-228326 20020826, CIP of US 2002-292287 20021112, US 2003-382001 20030305

FDT US 6608013 B1 CIP of US 6489280, CIP of US 6562773

PRAI US 2003-382001 20030305; US 2002-228326 20020826; US 2002-292287 20021112

IC ICM C11D001-66

ICS C11D017-00

AB US 6608013 B UPAB: 20031112

NOVELTY - A light duty liquid cleaning composition comprises (weight%)

paraffin sulfonate or linear alkyl benzene sulfonate surfactant (5-30); other surfactant(s) (0.5-15) from polyglucoside and/or amine oxide; 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (0.001-0.4); **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate** (0.01-0.3); and water (balance).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A light duty liquid cleaning composition comprises (weight%) paraffin of linear alkyl benzene sulfonate surfactant (5-30); other surfactant(s) (0.5-15) from polyglucoside and/or amine oxide; 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (0.001-0.4); **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate** (0.01-0.3); and water (balance). The composition does not contain gluconic acid, ethylene diaminetetraacetate sodium salt, 5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane, any abrasives, silicas, alkaline earth metal carbonates, alkyl glycine surfactants, cyclic imidinium surfactants, alkali metal carbonates, or more than 3 weight% fatty acid or salt.

USE - For removing grease soil and/or bath soil from hard surfaces.

ADVANTAGE - The invention has desirable high foaming and cleaning properties and is mild to human skin. 2-Bromo-2-nitropropanediol and **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate** provide an improved preservative system.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-W12B; D11-A01B; D11-A03B; D11-A04; D11-A07; D11-A12; D11-B14; D11-D07; E07-A02H; E10-A03B; E10-A09B4; E10-A09B5; E10-E04J

TECH UPTX: 20031112

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The composition further includes a solubilizing agent from sodium xylene sulfonate, sodium amine sulfonate, isopropanol, ethanol, **glycerol**, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and/or propylene glycol. It may also include polyethylene glycol, inorganic magnesium salt, proton donating agent, isothiazolone, or 1,3-dimethylol-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin.

ABEX UPTX: 20031112

EXAMPLE - A liquid cleaning composition was prepared by mixing (weight%) 14-16C paraffin sulfonate sodium salt (25), 13-14C AEOS (sic) 2:1 ethylene oxide (EO) (4), polyethylene glycol (1), magnesium sulfate hepta hydrate (1), nonionic 9-12C 7.5-8 EO (4.5), sodium 4 EDTA (0.06), Bronopol (RTM: 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol) (0.01) and water (balance). The composition remained clear and stable at 5-50 degreesC.

L97 ANSWER 9 OF 9 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2003-298204 [29] WPIX

CR 2003-776182 [73]; 2004-095901 [10]

DNC C2003-077592

TI Light duty liquid cleaning composition comprises anionic and nonionic surfactants, 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol, **tetrasodium iminodisuccinate**, polyethylene glycol, inorganic magnesium salt and water.

DC A97 D25 E19

IN DRAPIER, J; MERTENS, B

PA (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO

CYC 1

PI US 6489280 B1 20021203 (200329)\* 8 C11D001-66

ADT US 6489280 B1 US 2002-228326 20020826

PRAI US 2002-228326 20020826

IC ICM C11D001-66

ICS C11D017-00

AB US 6489280 B UPAB: 20040210

NOVELTY - A light duty liquid cleaning composition comprises (by weight):

- (a) alkali metal salt of an anionic sulfonate surfactant (10-30%),
- (b) alkali metal salt of 8-18C ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfate (4-10%),
- (c) polyethylene glycol (0.1-6%),
- (d) nonionic surfactant (2-14%),
- (e) inorganic magnesium salt (0.1-5%),

- (f) 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (0.001-0.4%),
- (g) tetrasodium iminodisuccinate (0.01-0.3%) and
- (h) water (balance).

USE - Cleaning hard surfaces e.g. removing grease soil and/or bath soil.

ADVANTAGE - The light duty liquid detergent has desirable cleansing properties, high foaming properties and mildness to the human skin. It leaves unrinsed surfaces with a shiny appearance.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A05-H03; A12-W12B; D11-A03; E10-A09A; E10-A09B5; E10-B01C1; E10-E04J; E34-B

TECH UPTX: 20030505

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The liquid cleaning composition further includes a solubilizing agent; an alkyl monoalkanol amide, an alkyl dialkanol amide, an alkyl polyglucoside surfactant, an amine oxide surfactant, a zwitterionic surfactant and/or a proton donating agent. The solubilizing agent is sodium xylene sulfonate, sodium amine sulfonate, isopropanol, ethanol, glycerol, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and/or propylene glycol.

ABEX UPTX: 20030505

EXAMPLE - A composition was prepared by mixing 14-16C paraffin sulfonate sodium salt (25 weight%), 13-14C AEOS (alcohol ethoxy sulfate) 2:1 ethylene oxide (EO) (4 weight%), polyethylene glycol (1 weight%), hydrated magnesium sulfate (1 weight%), non-ionic 9-11C surfactant with 7.5-8 EO (4.5 weight%), tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na4EDTA) (0.06 weight%), 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (0.01 weight%), and water (balance). The composition had a Brookfield viscosity of 180 mPas and good appearance at both room temperature and at 4 degrees C.

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